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No. 1.

COLORADO: THE CATTLE INTEREST, AND OTHER POINTS.

THE COMMENTS OF A GENIAL TENDERFOOT FROM THE EAST.

THE cattle kings of Colorado continue to congregate in Denver. princes and potentates, the dukes and earls, assemble upon the streets, at the hotels, in the banks, and now and then, possibly, in a bar-room to take counsel, compare notes, and prepare for the incoming of Spring. The gray sobmrero flaunts its broad brim in every street, while the cowboy wanders here and there to take in all there is of life for him in the gay city; while in the evening you may see him now and then wending his way to some place of amusement in order to get rid of the monotony which has followed his path in his far-away ranch. The cattle men take their pleasure with their profits; they want all they are entitled to. The weary days and months of constant care upon the plains is given renewed impulse or hope of future profit, when the steers kick up their heels with joy, as they

gather at night-fall with a diaphragm well filled with the tender grass of the verdant plains.

Few people, outside of the bounds of Colorado, are familiar with the methods by which the cattle men are united in order to protect their interests in the line of their profession. Not many years back, there was a summary method adopted by the moral and religious portion of this community, whereby the horse and cattle thief was disposed of at comparative inexpensive cost. When that careless individual was discovered steering a steer into the wrong path, there was a speedy reproof administered, usually beneath the shadows of a cottonwood tree. But as the cottonwoods were scarce upon the plains, the ingenuity of man was brought to the invention of methods equally as effective in correcting the indiscretion and waywardness of the

men who do not respect the brand that marks the animals they had in charge.

The cattle men have reason to thank the evolution that has brought around a more humane method of dealing with matters so closely allied to their interests. Through the courtesy of Mr. Fred. Zell, I am enabled to gather a little inside information regarding the workings of "The Cattle Grower's Association of Colorado," of which he is the secretary.

The Cattle Grower's Association of Colorado, was organized in 1872, and up to this time makes a show of usefulness most gratifying to its members. The comprehensive declaration of the objects of the association, can be easily gathered from the following clause of the constitution:

"Section 2. The object of this association is to advance the interests of the cattle and horse growers, and dealers, within the said State, and protection of the same against frauds and swindlers, and to prevent the stealing, taking and driving away stock bearing the brands of the members of this association, and enforce the stock laws of Colorado."

Every carload of cattle passing in or out of Denver, or any of the shipping points east, south, north, or west, has to undergo inspection in behalf of this association, and any animal found not belonging to the party in charge of the drove is at once detached, and the value of the animal is at once forwarded, by bank

check, to the owner, who may not know that any portion of his herd has gone astray; and, in many instances, a cattle raiser has received the value of several steers that he was pleased to have so readily and cheaply marketed. It is remarkable to hear that so many young cattle wander so far from their home Colorado cattle having comranch. fortable homes within the bounds of this central State, have wandered to the far north as far as Montana and to the south into New Mexico; yet, through the efficient management of this association, are promptly returned to the proper owners, either in their proper person or their value; and all this is done in consequence of the system of brands, coupled with the efficiency of this association.

There is a close alliance between the State and this association, whereby the interests of the "grower" is protected by stringent laws, which reach beyond the mere punishing of the guilty culprit who would dare steal a mule, or even a helpless calf. We can hardly realize the efficiency of an association that would have detectives by every train loaded with cattle that would be so well skilled in hieroglyphics, that they would tally off a couple of hundred steers, and tell to whom each animal originally belongs; and, if a reasonable excuse for a stray sheep or shoat, horse or heifer, could not be given, to confiscate it at once for the benefit of the suppostitious owner; and if the owner is never found, the value escheats to the State for the benefit of parties interested in the growth of four legged animals.

The vast plains which reach to the East are almost an unbroken pasture ground for these dumb animals; and God and nature intends they shall be used when occasion calls them in use. I was a little interested to find how an animal could find food from those plains when no hay was husbanded, and no corn in the bin; but the people tell me that food is found enough to keep every one fat, (if they have already attained that condition), for a month or more together.

The great saving to the "grower" on these plains, is in not being required to harvest a winter's supply of hay, and as corn is rather scarce, that article must be added when the neighborhood of the great Eastern markets are reached.

While these vast herds range over the plains, it could not be otherwise than that many would become injured or killed by railway cars that are becoming a net-work wherever the eye can reach. It was easy enough to harmonize conflicting interests when each appear willing to compromise upon an equitable basis. Constant litigation between parties when frequent occasion compelled it, had become an annoyance that needed a judicious regulation. The railroads were willing, and the cattle growers were more so, because it became a perplexing necessity many times, for

an individual to contest before the courts a just claim for such loss of property. To-day there need be not the least cause for the intervention of the courts to adjust a claim when a car kills a cow. The value or damage is adjusted in advance, at least the parties have consented to the adjustment, and future fees to an attorney are beyond the reach of the ambitious pettifoger.

It is a little wonderful how these inspectors of droves of cattle can at once detect a stray animal not belonging to the herd. The State has published an immense volume, giving ten thousand or more registered brands, and counterfeiting these brands is punished with a heavy penalty. An interesting book it is, and at first would be mistaken by an uneducated tender-foot, to be either a Hebrew, Greek, Chinese, Sanscrit, Choctaw, or Arapahoe volume, intended for the Columbia Exposition.

Last year, 207,226 cattle underwent the inspection required by this combination, among which, 2,551 were astray or stolen, while fully seven-eighths were either returned to their proper owners, or their value at once forwarded to them. The Secretary's report says: "The small owner is benefitted more than the large one, and the steer that wanders (or is stolen) from the Arkansas river to north of the Platte, returns to its owner in the form of a check when he leasts expects it. I believe it would be good policy for every shipper to

send off all the unknown cattle on his range, thus saving it to that extent,—remove the temptation that will always exist in man, and thus enable the owner to get its full value, as attested by his account of sales."

We can readily see that these progressive methods, not only for the benefit of cattle as well as men, have a tendency to make men honest when cattle are spread over a thousand hills, and more than one person owns them.

The possibilities of these vast plains and mountains cannot well be estimated. The buffalo, the antelope and the elk, have become nearly extinct; they had a wide range in the past, and helped to supply the native red men with ample food for subsistence; the herbage was ample for these wild animals, and their flesh and peltries were just what the natives needed. How changed the outlook to-day! The plains and mountains are here, but where will we find the roving inhabitants that made their homes all over this vast domain? Much like an uncontrolled avalanche, white men have swept down upon these prairies and mountains, and held things at their own sweet will; it has become a new world, and new laws govern in spite of all precedent.

"Lo! the poor Indian," we have our hopes for his future, while our fears are mingled into mountains of doubt respecting the proper course for white men to adopt if we are to come in close contact with them. Their fate is a problem unsolved—it is a condition which faces this people-but this is a matter not germane to the present purpose. In spite of all that may perplex the national councils, these vast fields are doomed to become utilized for the benefit of the people who still live and are here. If there be a divinity which shapes our ends, there is a humanity not far back of it that helps to do the work. We can only look at things as they are, not as they should be; the necessities of the hour are what we are to provide for to-day.

A man from Boston once said to me: "If a person wants to choose a business by which he is most likely to succeed, he had better follow one by which he can get a lick at everyone-deal in something which everyone wants." Pretty much every one in that land of the free and home of the ox have been brought up to respect and desire, now and then, a tender roast of beef. If there have been those who had a prejudice adverse to mutton, it has been lessening in the light of modern improvements and breed since the days of Laban and the Prophets.

Right here, let me take an extract from an ancient book, owned by E. A. Kent, of Denver, entitled, "Chorography and History of America," printed in London, 1663, by Peter Heylyn. Just in that part of this ancient history, the author is treating of matters covering the very territory

whereof I have here written, and the reader is left to form conclusions respecting the "truth of history." Now for the extract, which I give verbatim, typographically and grammatically, omitting the old style of the long "S:" "I shall only take a brief view of such of their beasts and fowls, as either this old world did not know, or knew not in such shapes and qualities as are these presented. Their Lions, less in greatness than those in Africa, are said to be of color grey, and so nimble as to climb trees; their dogs, snouted like foxes, but deprived of that property which the Logicians call Proprium quarto modo, for they could not bark; their hogs with talons sharp as razors, and the navil of their bodies on the ridge of their backs; their stags and deer without horns; their sheep, (they call them Lamas) not only profitable, as with us, for food and raiment, but accustomed to the carrying of burthens, some of 150 pound weight. Amongst such strong beasts as this old world knew not, we may reckon that deformed one (whose name I find not) whose forepart resembleth a fox, the hinderpart an ape, except the feet only, which are like a man's: beneath her belly a receptacle like a purse, where she keeps her young, till they be able to shift for themselves; never coming thence but when they suck, and then in again."

The author of the above extract must have seen Artemus Ward's favorite show animal, the kangaroo, or perhaps a "possum." It is evidently a desirable thing for those who tire, in the later days, to find a historian who was pleased to become so exact in detailing what he knew of this undiscovered region that Johnny Bull could know just how it was himself, and possibly the modern Rudyard Kipling may be able to enlighten all England in a like strain of rigid exactness, now that he is doing this section, to his infinite delight and rigid exactness, you know.

Gold has no more been the source of individual wealth in Colorado than has cattle. The thousands, and tens of thousands who prospect on the mountains and wear out their picks and shovels, their patience and the contents of their purses, would have found a surer mine on the plains had they followed the tails of a herd of long-horned Texas steers. Too many build their hopes upon too unstable a foundation.

Cattle growing in Colorado, is practically reduced to a science; men have come to know how to deal with them, and make the most for the time and money spent in bringing them up to a market standard. The field of operators is unlimited; some have compared the circuit which vast herds of these cattle are compelled to take in reaching a market, much like the Gulf Stream, circling the North American Continent as the water stream sweeps the Atlantic ocean. The cattle come here from Old Mexico, Arizona, New Mexico, Texas and

the Indian Territory. They are herded and fattened in Colorado, sent by railroad eastward, finding a market in Missouri, Illinois, Ohio, Indiana, New York, New England, Pennsylvania; and many follow this cattle Gulf Stream, so to speak, all along the Atlantic coast, even to Florida, while many a fatted steer has taken the circle through all these states and finally tickled the palate of the epicures of Mobile and New Orleans, and possibly back to Galveston.

The circuit is continually changed by frequent detours to Europe—the beef-eaters of England are willing to raise their embargo against the food which goes from these plains, when they find it so healthful, nutritious, delicious and so cheap.

The old-time method of herding and driving cattle to market, has long since fallen out of use, the comfortable cars, and compulsory laws which compels proper care, has taken the place of tedious driving along the roadways. The driver's shout is no longer heard in the eastern village, with men and boys on horseback, swinging their long, black-snakes to force their wayward herds in the path they should go.

There are many real cattle kings in Colorado—men who have followed the cows to pasture until they can count their gains by the hundred thousand, all because a steady application has brought them to a happy enjoyment of the fruits of a well applied labor.

Cattle may be king of the plains, and silver the queen of the mountains; there is no law of divorce that would presume to meddle with such a homogenious union. The king lives: Long live the king! And cattle may be rated as king of Colorado.

GEORGE F. MARSHALL.

LAKE LEMAN.

MR, SESSIONS' SUMMER IN EUROPE AND AFRICA.

WE never tire of a ride on this beautiful lake, with its deep green waters. We spent a quiet, restful Sunday at Geneva-it is the only Sunday, as we observe it, since we have been on the Continent-the stores are closed, all business ceases, and the people go to church. We found our way to the beautiful American chapel-a nice piece of architecture of stone, covered with vines, and large grounds around it, with an inviting appearance-and we gladly walked in with our hearts full of thankfulness that we could again find a place where we could worship God in such a home-like place, with hearts of gratitude for good health and such an enjoyable tour without a moment's illness, although where we had been, the climate at this season of the year is considered unfavorable for travelers. The room was well filled with Americans, and all around us they are devotional and reverent. rector is either a Swiss or German. judging by his accent, but his was the first sermon we have heard in English since we left Paris. We enjoyed the simple service and hymns, all in such contrast with the service in the cathedrals, with the glorious music from the grand old organs, and

the voices of the monks so full of harmony-having had a life-long training. The worship of the Arabs we could sympathize with, as they bow themselves so many times to the floor looking toward Mecca; they seem very devoted as they come into the mosque after performing their ablutions in the fountain at the entrance of the mosque. I hope I have charity for all, even these Moslems, who think we Protestants are sure to go to hell. We have worshipped in the cathedrals of the Catholics, in the mosques of the Moslems and in the temples of the Jews, where our silent prayers can ascend to the only true and living God.

This morning the rain poured down, but by seven o'clock the clouds lifted and the sun came out clear and bright. Our steamer flies numerous gay flags in honor of the fete at Vevey, where we go. We are glad to see the green fields on the banks and the rich green foliage after seeing only dried fields and no green lawns for so long a time. The Swiss villas on the lake are beautiful; there are many rich palaces, but one of the most attractive is that of the "Rothschilds." The sky is overcast with clouds and the snow mountains are obscured

from view, as the great white clouds hang around their summits and lie gracefully in the recesses. At every landing place the Swiss crowd the steamer on their way to the "Fete des Vignerons," which commences today at the beautiful village of Vevey, and lasts about a week. When in Switzerland, we always linger a few days at Vevey; it is a quiet restful place at the head of the lake.

As we come in sight of Vevey we see flags flying from towers and flag staffs; a great crowd is lining the shore and the streets are full of people. We pass a great amphitheatre in which there are from ten to fifteen thousand people. This is a great day for Vevey on account of the grand "Fete des Vignerons." It is an event which happens once in a generation, and the people in Vevey are evidently making the most of it. The history of the celebration, I learn from a friend, is as follows:

The fete in its most primitive form dates back to the Benedictine monks of Haut Cret, who seemed to have cared equally for the bodies as for the souls of the people. In 1140 they introduced vine-culture on the famous "sides" of the Desaley and the general inspection of the plants every autumn was celebrated by a feast. Gradually the culture of the vine developed and the workers formed themselves into a "Confrerie des Vignerons." A fire destroyed the archives of the Brotherhood in 1688, so that it is impossible to give an exact descrip-

tion of their pastoral fete. Tradition, however, says that they celebrated the success of the first vintage by a dinner, songs, and dances. The chief winedressers arrayed themselves in vine branches and leaves, one to represent Noah, to their idea the first agriculturist, and another as Bacchus, the patron of their trade. Then they visited the vineyards of the brotherhood and if any member had neglected the culture of his vines his land was confiscated to the society and other workers were appointed to put it in order. Prizes, on the other hand, were distributed to the most industrious. Little by little the fete became less pastoral and more showy and brilliant. In the 18th century the religious elements dropped away and more of the Olympic deities walked into the celebration. Bacchus, now in the form of a gros gaillard, with red face and Falstaffian figure seated upon a wine cask; Ceres, in the person of a pretty blonde, bearing the fruits of the district; Pales, decked in the costume and ribbons of the mountain shepherd; the guardian of their flocks and herds. At the last celebration the ideas and figures were still further elaborated and this year's programme puts all its predecessors in the shade. To carry out the enormous amount of preparatory work, the committee had to appoint specialists for the design of costumes, the composition of songs, music and ballets and the organization of the different troupes. Some of the best known

poets, artists, and musicians in Switzerland have been engaged in this work. The result is a magnificent programme of entertainment extending over the four days, August 5th, 6th, 8th and 9th. The decorations are splendid, and we understand that forty thousand dollars have been expended on the costumes. They parade the streets in their old costumes of centuries ago. Each of the allegorical groups has a Grand High Priest at its head, who sings a recitative as the followers pass round before the grand stands, and the general body take up the chorus. First comes the group of Pales, with followers representing scenes from spring, and followed by a ballet; groups of shepherds and shepherdesses, gardeners, reapers, and haymakers, herdsmen leading their animals and one of Appenzall "Yodlers." Each group sings a characteristic song as it passes; and all in appropriate costume. the troupe of Ceres, with scenes representing summer, with bodies of reapers, gleaners, threshers, binders, etc., who dance and sing in the same way. The troupe of Bacchus is followed by winedressers and ballet, and then a troupe of tonneliers, faunes, and Bacchantes, singing a bacchanale as they skip by. Finally a group representing a "Village Noce," who dance the waltz of Lauterbach, and then all the figures sing the finale, with the accompaniment of half a dozen bands.

The fete opened at seven o'clock in the morning. When I looked out of

my window at 5 o'clock, the rain poured down and everything seemed unpropitious; the rain, we understood, had been coming down for several weeks; but when at 7 o'clock the clouds disappeared, everybody was glad. The rain had cleaned the streets and cooled the atmosphere, and everything was lovely. It was a great curiosity to see the Swiss peasants in the streets, but there are old time costumes representing the different cantons, such as are seen in the pictures which I procured here in 1878. Our hotel—the Grand Hotel of Vevey-seems to be full of Americans and English who have been drawn here by this unusual celebration. We have never seen anything in all Europe so quaint and interesting. The young women and men in their costumes dancing and singing in the amphitheatre, and stopping in the streets to dance a jig, the bands of music, and the boys and girls in uniform carrying baskets of grapes, flowers and fruits, agricultural products, loads of hay with girls in costumes on them, drawn by great stalwart cows, carts and wagons drawn by splendid horses and oxen, and sheep and goats following. show of agricultural machinery was confined to a harrow and a machine that I could not imagine the use it was designed for. Girls were spinning flax; there were great casks and barrels of wine, and the whole represented Swiss peasants and grape culture.

The fete is to last five days, and on Wednesday evening there is to be a grand illumination on the lake.

We always linger in Vevey; on the shore of Lake Leman, in view of the mountains, it is a charming place to rest. Byron wrote about it—or of Castle Chillon, near here—and Victor Hugo wrote, "I am in Vevey, pretty little town—clean, English, comfortable, and sheltered by the Alps as by a screen; clear, summer sky above, bright sunshine, the hillsides covered with rich, ripe grapes, and that magnificent emerald Lake Leman, encased as in silver amongst mountains of snow."

We go from here to Zermatt, where we get a splendid view of the Matterhorn and the Alps. Our steamer to Boveret steams along the quay in front of Vevey; the crowds are gathering for the fete, with flags flying,

while the amphitheatre is already full at 7 o'clock in the morning; the whole scene is a delight. We pass Montreux and other Swiss villages. The shore of the lake is level for the whole distance, while there are villas and hotels clear up the mountain sides which are covered with vineyards; walking on the beautiful roadway where we walked nine miles when here last, to the Castle of Chillon; now an electric railroad conveys you, which is soon loaded with people going to the fete. We soon come to the railroad up the mountain (which has been built since we were here), to get a view of the lake. The old castle is soon reached, and the Hotel Byron, on which flies the stars and stripes.

F. C. SESSIONS.

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LAKE LEMAN, SWITZERLAND, Aug. 1889.

WILLIAM BURTON ALLEN.

Success is the watchword of the man of affairs, and when it is achieved. it is evidence that it is not all of life to live. Permanent success is rarely the result of luck. Wealth obtained by chance is similar to that inherited -does not always come to stay, because the possessor has no practical knowledge of how it was acquired. The struggle for success in the acquisition of wealth is the schooling which ripens and prepares the man to appreciate its value and to preserve it for the comforts it will bring him, and the benefit it will secure to common humanity in its distribution.

In Washington, success may be illustrated thus: "Born 1855, in Slowtown, Pennsylvania; acquired good practical eduction and fair experience in the business up to 1876. Plodded for ten years to get ahead in Slowtown. In 1886 secured money enough to pay passage and a week's board and come to Washington, where, with new vigor, seized the first opportunity for business. In 1890, had accumulated \$100,000, more or less."

Such are frequent records of successful men in Washington. No wellbalanced man need fail of success if his aims and efforts are honorable and well and vigorously directed, as the opportunities are abundant and open to all.

William B. Allen is among those who have illustrated this fact. He came to Washington in 1886, a young man with purpose and will to improve the opportunities here presented for success in business and other affairs. He was well equipped by education, social standing, practical training and experience to fill any position of trust, responsibility and prominence. At twenty years of age, (1875), he left college to do service in the treasurer's office of Cook county, Illinois, Chicago-which office his father had previously held-and served in different important and responsible capacities therein, with credit and favor for eight years. For some months prior to the spring of 1886, Mr. Allen, as deputy, had the entire charge and management of the office of Wm. H. Gleason, collector of the town of South Chicago, the latter being otherwise engaged. The magnitude of this responsibility may be imagined from the fact that Collector Gleason's official bond was \$8,050,000. During Mr. Allen's connection with these official positions he was brought in contact with politicians and political affairs, and for his business ability

and honorable methods he commanded high respect,

Mr. Allen is a native of Elk Grove, near Chicago, Illinois, his birth being July, 13, 1854. He lived on a farm with his parents and attended the public school until he was sixteen years of age, (1870), when he entered the preparatory class of the Northwestern University, at Evanston near Chicago—Bishop Fowler, president in which, and in the advanced classes, he remained for three years, when he left and took a course of business instruction in Bryant & Stratton's commercial college, at Chicago, preparatory to entering service in the Cook county treasurer's office in Chicago, in 1875.

Mr. Allen's ancestors are English on both his father's and mother's side. His paternal great-grandfather was a sergeant in the artillery service and cousin of Ethan Allen, of Revolutionary fame. His paternal grandfather lived in Vermont, where William B.'s father, Jesse Mills Allen, was born, at Stockbridge, July 30, 1829, and, at the age of six years came with his parents, in July, 1835, to Chicago, where they have ever since lived on the old "Homestead" purchased from the United States. He has always taken an active part in political affairs, and for a term was elected to and held the office of county treasurer of Cook county, the most responsible office therein. He also represented his district for several years in the county board of supervisors of Cook county. William B.'s mother's maiden name was Veronica Dibb, a native of Hull, England, who came to the United States with her parents, at the age of sixteen years. Shortly prior to 1886, Mr. Allen's father visited the Pacific Coast and the Puget Sound region; observing the great resources and great responsibilities of Washington, he, on his return home, advised his son to go there and avail himself of the fine business opportunities that country afforded, especially to a young man of his gifts, to achieve success. Heeding his father's advice he came to Washington in April, 1886, and first located in Chebalis, Lewis county, where he succeeded his brother Charles, who had died the previous December, in the banking house of Coffman & Allen, which business has since merged into the First National Bank of Chebalis. Here he remained, meeting with fair success, when he was solicited by friends to come to Tacoma, and take charge of the organization and management of the Tacoma Trust and Savings Bank, which was incorporated in May, 1887. He accepted the proposition, and in August came to Tacoma, and in October, 1887, opened the bank—the pioneer institution of the kind in the city-of which he was chosen secretary and the cashier, and of which he is now one of the principal stockholders. It has now, (1890), grown under Mr. Allen's careful and acceptable management, to one of the strong, permanent, and popular financial institutions of Tacoma.

Recognizing Mr. Allen's ability, business integrity and popular favor in which he was held, the Republican party of Tacoma, selected him as its candidate for mayor in May, 1890.

September 5th, 1888, at Chebalis, Washington, Mr. Allen was married to Miss Florence A., daughter of Hon. J. H. Long, of that town, and the first and present State senator of Lewis county.

While Mr. Allen came to the territory of Washington (now a State) but four years ago, a young man, to earn a livelihood, with but the good-will

of many friends, among whom were such men as United States Senator C. B. Farwell, Hon. Jos. Medill, editor of the Chicago Tribune, J. R. Walsh, president of the Chicago National Bank, and others, he has, during that period, built up a successful husiness, and through the temporary aid of friends in the outset, and through judicious and successful management, accumulated a fair fortune. He has a fine home, is hospitable, generous and true to friends, true to principle, to manhood, to his obligations and to his citizenship.

CHARLES W. HOBART.

VERSIONS OF THE BIBLE.*

HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF THE MORE IMPORTANT VERSIONS AND EDITIONS.

XX.

1585.

An edition of the "Bishop's" Bible was printed in English at London by Christopher Barker, and one in Latin at Frankfort by Feirabendi. An edition of the Bible was printed in French at Lyons by Harlemius.

1586.

Cardinal Caraffa, by order of Pope Sixtus V., published an edition of the MS., bearing the name of "Codex Vaticanus." The Cardinal and his associates at Rome were employed nine years upon this work, which is sometimes called the "Sixtine" edition. This printed edition of the Septuagint is one of the most ancient and important versions of Scripture. The text has been frequently reprinted, and it may be called the textus receptus of the Greek Testament Scriptures.

1587.

An edition of the "Pagninus Bible," printed in Hebrew, Greek and Latin, was a reprint of the 1542 edition of Francis Vatablus. A copy is in the library of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, England.

An edition of the Bible was printed in English at London by Barker, who in the same year published an edition of the N.T.

An edition of the Bible was printed in Bohemian at the private printing establishment of Count Zerotin in Kralice, near Brunn, Moravia. An edition of the "Hutter" Bible was reproduced at Hamburg, and three times reprinted. Leonard Hutter, born at Ulm, 1563, was a learned divine, educated at Strasburg, Leipsic and Jena. He was for a time theological professor at Wittenberg, and later rector of the university. He was a strenuous adherent to the principles of Luther, and wrote several theological works, among which may be named Compendium Theologæ, Libri Christianæ Concordiæ, and Collegium Theologicum. He died of a fever in 1616. A copy of this Bible is in the possession of Mr. Mendes Cohen, corresponding secretary of the Maryland Historical Society.

An edition of the Bible was printed in Latin at Antwerp by Plantin, and a French Bible was published at Geneva by a publisher unknown to the compiler.

^{*} Copyrighted, 1889, by Chas. W. Darling.

1588.

Two more editions of the Bible were printed in French at Geneva, and the Psalms of David were published in Hebrew, Greek, Latin and Syriac at Paris by Peter l' Huillier.

An edition of the Bible was printed in Hebrew at Hamburg by Wolfius, and one in Latin at Lyons by Rovillius.

An edition of the Pentateuch in Hebrew passed through the press at Mantua. The first Welsh Bible was printed at London by the deputies of C. Barker. A Welsh translation was made from the original in the time of Queen Elizabeth, in consequence of a bill brought into the House of Commons for that purpose, and it was published by Georgius Dalmatinus. The Welsh is a dialect of the Celtic and is sometimes called the British language, on account of its former predominance in Britain. It was once diffused throughout the greater part of Europe, but now it is confined to certain sections of the British Isles. The Welsh is derived from the Cymric branch of the Celtic language at one time spoken throughout Germany, whereas Gaelic, Erse, and Manks probably owe their origin to the ancient language of Celtic Gaul, The great number of Latin words which enter into the Welsh vocabulary may in part be accounted for by the long supremacy of the Romans in Britain, to which cause may also be traced the adoption by the Welsh of the Roman characters which took

place at an early period, as is evident from the old inscriptions and legends on coins. To account for the numerous Celtic words which are detected in the Latin and Greek languages, we must resort to the hypothesis that the Umbri, the Osci, and perhaps some of the other colonists of Italy and Southern Europe, were of Celtic descent. Mention is made of an epistle prefixed by Dr. Richard Davis, Bishop of St. David's, to an earlier Welsh version of the N. T., and it is stated that there was a version of the Pentateuch extant in the third decade of the sixteenth century, but no information is given respecting the translator. Several short portions of Scripture were also translated into Welsh, and printed during the reign of Edward VI., for the use of the Service Book compiled at that period, The Welsh Bible of the date above given contains a curious mistake in rendering the word vials-as viols (Rev. v. 8th). It reads, "Having every one of them harps and golden fiddles full of odour." Such unfortunate errors often have a tendency to reverse the meaning of the Hebrew and Greek texts, or to render them obscure. Dr. William Morgan, raised to the See of Llandaff, and later to that of St. Asaph, prepared a version of the O. T. in Welsh, from the Hebrew, and revised Salesbury's version of the N. T. He engaged voluntarily in this important undertaking and several eminent scholars rendered him valuable assistance. He printed

both Testaments with the Apocrypha in one folio volume. The work was divided into verses throughout, and was dedicated to Queen Elizabeth. This edition of 500 copies was printed in black letter. A copy is in the library of the Dean of Westminster.

A Latin version of the O. T. was made from the Greek and published at Rome by Flaminio Nobile.

An edition of the Bible was printed in French at Lyons by Mosano, and one in Italian at Venice, by Jolitos.

An edition of the Genevan Bible, printed in French, appeared again at Geneva, Switzerland. It was a reprint of the "Breeches" Bible, and contained corrections by the College of Pastors and Professors of the Reformed Church at Geneva. Beza, Goulart, Jaquemot, La Faye and Rotan were all engaged in this revision, and are said to have consulted the rabinical writers, as well as the Latin versions of Munster and Tremellius. A copy is in the possession of Mr. W. H. H. Newman.

1589.

An edition of the New Testament was printed in Greek and Latin at Geneva by Stevens, and one, of the Bible, in English, at London by Barker.

It was not until the close of this year that an edition of the Bible in Danish was issued in folio at Copenhagen. Three years previous to this time a revision of the Scriptures had been commenced by the command of Frederick II. That monarch

wrote to the rector, professors, and others of the University of Copenhagen, ordering them to read carefully the version of the Bible which had been made in the reign of his royal father, to collate it with the Hebrew text, and where any defect was found, to amend and correct it. The heads of the University appointed the most learned divines of the day to execute this important undertaking, and the work was revised by Nicholas Hemmingius, whose name is famous in the ecclesiastical history of Denmark.

1590.

The first translation of the Bible into the Lithuanian dialect was made by Rev. John Bretkius, pastor of Labiau. He commenced the version in 1579, and continued it after he became pastor of the Lithuanian Church at Konigsberg. He did not live to see the work committed to the press, but deposited the MS. in the Royal Library at Konigsberg. Lithuania was formerly part of the ancient kingdom of Poland, and the Lithuanian dialect is now spoken only by the peasantry, Polish being the language of the middle and upper classes. Thus excluded from the influences of refinement, Lithuanian, which is closely allied to the old Prussian, has preserved its peculiar structure more faithfully than most of the other languages of its class.

Plantin, another of 'he world's most famous printers, published at Antwerp an edition of the Bible in Latin. A version of the Bible, translated from the Vulgate, by Melchoir Brunos, of Cologne, was printed in German from an original MS. The New Testament, translated from the Syriac by Tremellius, with Beza's translation from the Greek, appeared in a second edition published in Latin at Geneva.

An Arabic Bible, without preface or title page, was printed in Rome by Raymond.

Pope Sixtus V., during this year, which was the year of his death, issued an authoritative edition of the Holy Scriptures, and threatened with excommunication any one who should vary from his text. Little did his friends think that so much power would be invested in this potentate, when they saw him as a boy tending the swine of a farmer. He was drawn from his obscurity by a cordelier, and placed in a school where his improvement was so rapid that he soon became a priest. Subsequently he was appointed a professor of theology at Sienna, where he took the name of Montalto, and distinguished himself as a preacher at Rome and Genoa. He afterwards went to Spain with Buoncompagno, and was raised to the rank of Cardinal by Pius V. On the death of Gregory XIII., the successor of Pius, the opinions of the conclave were divided, and as Father Felix Peretti (as he was then called) was regarded as a man of weak constitution, with

but a short time to live, he was accepted by the opposite factions as a proper person to settle the dispute of the rival parties. No sooner was the tiara upon his head than the weakness that he had hitherto feigned disappeared, and he threw aside the cane on which he had leaned. So remarkable was the activity which he displayed that the people could with difficulty believe him to be the same weak, helpless and languid Montalto. His first care was to destroy the robbers which infested the Pontifical States, and everywhere justice was administered with impartiality, and with celerity. Anxious not only to embellish Rome, but to immortalize his memory, he caused an obelisk to be erected which Caligula had brought from Spain to Rome, and after the labor of four months, this stupendous column, above one hundred feet high, was raised at the entrance of the Church of St. Peter. He fixed, by a bull, the number of Cardinals at seventy, and labored to improve the collection of the Vatican library; but his popularity was lost in the protection which he wished to afford Clement, the vile assassin of Henry III. of France. His third successor, Clement VIII., took hold of the "authorized edition" which Sixtus V. had issued, and published a very different text, professing merely to correct the errata of the Sixtine

CHARLES W. DARLING.

THE AZTEC GOLD MINE, NEW MEXICO, AND ITS DISCOVERER,

MATHEW LYNCH.

We read in the oldest and best history ever written, of a river that went out of Eden, which was parted into four streams, one of which compassed the whole land of Havillah "where there is gold and the gold of that land is good."

When the father of us all left off gardening in Eden, under compulsion, he had an option upon the way he should thereafter earn his bread by the sweat of his brow, as a farmer, or as a prospector for gold.

The "ribbon gold" taken from the Aztec gold mine in Baldy Mountain in the Ute creek mining district, Colfax county, New Mexico, rare specimens of which are before me, is as old and fine as that which Adam might have found in Havillah land, had he become the first gold hunter upon the face of the earth instead of founding with Eve, the first Farmers' Alliance.

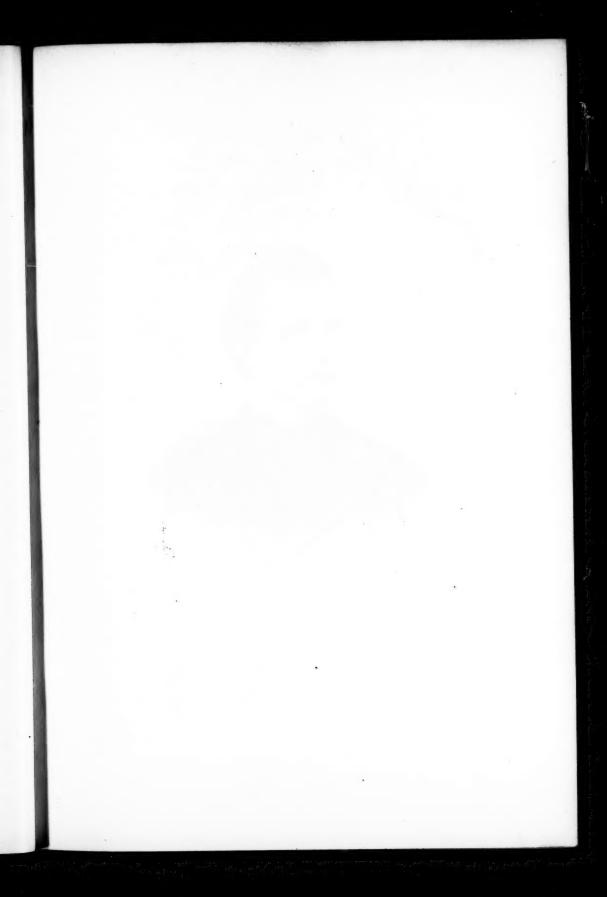
So old is gold. Not co-evil with man, but pre-Adamite.

Whenever New Mexico shall rise to the full level of Statehood, Colorado will have an adjoining sister as rich in gold as the latter is in silver, the two comprising a mineral kingdom from which the wide world's revenue may be taken for all future ages.

And Baldy Mountain, from whose riven sides flow the golden sand that constitute the placer mines of Moreno Valley, is in the very center of this land where the gold is so abundant and so good.

The discovery of the Aztec mine suggests a chapter of family history, tinged with romance and adventure, the hero being Mathew Lynch, born in county Cavan, Ireland, 1834. When about twenty-three years of age he determined to leave the old world and the old homestead and the old folks for America. He landed in New York City without friends and without money; but a resolute will with unusual natural endowments, both mental and physical, were more than an equivalent for what he lacked in the above respect.

From 1857 to 1864 he remained principally in New York City, succeeding in the meantime in commendable efforts at self-support, when he caught the gold fever, and in company with a friend started for Colorado. The heart of his companion failed him at Kansas City, who,





Manager of Western History

Mathew Lynch

turning back, left our determined hero to pursue his westward journey across the plains in the society of such friends as he might find on the way. Meanwhile the old homestead and the old folks were receding farther and farther as distance is measured, but not from his affectionate remembrance, as we shall see. News went back across the waters that Mathew had gone across the plains-where the Indians roamed; and, finally, that Mathew had been killed by the Indians. This was confirmed, seemingly, by the silence that followed, no word coming back for five years from that then almost unknown land.

Meanwhile, Mathew had reached the Rocky Mountains, spending a portion of the time in Clear Creek Canon-at Central, California Gulch and Georgetown, thence prospecting his way to Leadville-before it was Leadville. Fortune favored, but did not smile full-orbed upon him. The star he looked for added its light to the firmament above, but was still below the horizon far to the south, This he felt, and upon hearing of gold discoveries in New Mexico, he turned his prospecting course in that direction. He had exchanged the emerald fields of Ireland for the great snowy range of Western America. The exchange was an irrevocable one, and whatever may have been the loneliness, and even that home-sick feeling that certainly, now and then, touched his manly heart-the die was cast, and his determination was as unalterable as a Medean law to go on to success or perish in the attemptand he did both. This continued until 1867, when Mathew Lynch and Timothy Foley went to the Morena Valley and prospected for placer mines; next crossed the range to the Ute creek district, and, in the spring of 1868, found the float that led to the discovery of the Aztec mine in June of that year. Gold! The reward has come for the search. Gold! for the wearisome mountain-climbing. Gold! for the perilous adventure, the nights spent by campfires where lurked stealthy Indians and the still stealthier reptile. The veins opened and out of their depths came riches. Out of their depths came such an answer to this prolonged labor-question. And thus Mathew Lynch of county Cavan became the co-discoverer of the Aztec gold mine, whose wealth is incomputable.

But what were the thoughts of this fortunate Irish-American upon this acquiring riches? They turned immediately to the old folks in the old homestead in the old world.

He had not heard from them, nor they from him, in the long interval. He had been counted among the dead. It was not long, therefore, after the discovery that Mathew Lynch started for the States. Upon arriving in New York City, he sought and found there his brothers, Andrew and Philip. Joyful meeting. The old folks still lived. The brothers write to Erin that "Mathew is alive,

Mathiew Tynch

is the discoverer and owner of a gold mine in America. Enclosed find a draft for \$500, signed by Mathew." The home-circle thus gladdened, consisted then of the father and mother, Peter and Alice (McGovern) Lynch; a daughter, Mary; the sons at home, John, Peter and James; Philip and Andrew in New York, and Patrick in Philadelphia.

Baldy Mountain is situated in Colfax county and upon the Maxwell Land Grant. The mine, by prearrangement, belonged one-half to Maxwell and the other half to the discoverers. The developments proved extraordinarily rich, dissatisfaction arose on the part of the company as to the co-partnership, and a suspension of work ensued, lasting from 1873 to 1884. Meanwhile, Mathew Lynch engaged in placer mining upon the west side of the Baldy This was the origin of Mountain. the

LYNCH GOLD PLACER MINES.

These rich gold-fields are located upon the east bank of Morena river opposite Elizabethtown. The claim includes the territory lying between Humbug and Big Nigger Gulches on the north, Grouse Gulch on the south and Morena river on the west and the Big Ditch, high up on the mountain, on the east. The auriferous deposits of the claim have their origin in the porphyry range of mountains of which Baldy is the center. These mountains have a general northeasterly and southwesterly course. During the

glacial period they were torn and broken and a portion of the detritus thus made were deposited on the ground. The melting of the snow that followed made large streams of water whose ancient channels, in many places, have been covered by more recent over-flows of detritus. Almost the entire claim is covered by gold-bearing detritus of gravel, varying from a few to eighty feet in depth.

The other principal placer mines thus situated are the Morena Gold Gravel Mining Company, of which Mr. James E. Bloomer is president; the Willow Gulch, a very valuable property, of which Mr. G. G. Brown is the owner; the Humbug Gulch (badly misnamed for it is a great mine) controlled and owned by Mr. Joseph Lowery; and Grouse Gulch. of which Thomas Rich, Esq., is the fortunate owner. Besides, there are many very rich gulches not as vet touched, having their source in Baldy Mountain - waiting the touch of capital and enterprise to develop their half-concealed riches. Mountain, at whose base lies the great mining camp of Elizabethtown, is the center of vast gold deposits and vast gold fields. Leads are apparent upon all its sides-it is a gold mountain, cast up by that igno-agneous force, which ages upon ages ago refined the gold that glitters upon the fragments of porphyry now lying on my table.

In order to systematically conduct placer mining Mr. Lynch made a trip to California. Returning, he introduced scientific methods and was among the first to do so in the Morena Valley.

He purchased the famous

which extended from the head of Red river in Taos Mountain across the divide into the Morena Valley, a distance of forty-two miles. It was the object of the promoters of this Ditch Company to sell the water to the miners, and when the high tariff caused no demand for it, it was run to waste at a loss to the company. Their official expenses continued the same and were unnecessarily large, including those of a new ditch, which is well known to be much more expensive than one in use for years. This resulted in the winding up of the affairs of the Company and a transfer to the Maxwell Land Grant and R. R. Company. This Ditch has eight miles of branch ditches and a delivering capacity of five hundred inches of water. It is supplied by the Red River (whose source is in the Taos mountain range) and was constructed at a cost of \$280,000, including its seven reservoirs, lakes, and all other appurtenances, to render these available.

Connected with this property, is a large building, utilized as a store-house and dwelling—also stables, all being in good condition, conveniently located, and cost some ten thousand dollars to erect. There were also the necessary mining tools and sluices,

including three giants for conveying the water used for hydraulic purposes, with uniformly favorable results. Since the death of Matthew Lynch the property has been worked under the supervision of his brother James. Owing to the cold weather and extreme depths of snow, washing occurs only during the summer months. This working period, however, can be lengthened by sundry improvements, that it would be advisable to consider. These immense placer fields can not be exhausted by continuous work in a century.

The Morena Valley placer mines extend for many miles in length and from one and a half to two in width, running in value from 25 to 50 cents (coarse gold) per cubic yard, this having been shown by actual work and by the many prospect shafts sunk upon the property. They are free from all surface obstructions and well situated for hydraulic work, with ample dump room.

This great placer region can only be worked with the waters of this ditch, there being no other water supply available.

Mathew Lynch, being an expert miner, saved a great fortune in the mining business and purchased the ditch.

THE ACCIDENTAL DEATH

of Mr. Mathew Lynch in 1880, while at work upon these placer mines, pathetically ended a life of vicissitudes crowned at last with glorious success. It caused a thrill of sympa-

thy to pass through every mining camp in the Rocky Mountains that has not yet ceased to vibrate. He was an exalted type of manhood, one that had stood the test of trial and disappointment, but through perseverance and self-denial had come out of it as pure as the gold that he discovered nearly six thousand miles from the paternal hearthstone. Misjudging the course a tree would fall that was being cut down above him upon the mountain side, he was struck as it fell, upon the back of the head and instantly killed. For a while his body rested at Elizabethtown, but affectionate hands removed it soon after to Calvary Cemetery, in West Philadelphia, where a suitable monument indicates the last earthly resting place of Mathew Lynch whose portrait we present. His death necessitated the removal of his father to America. He came and is now a resident of Philadelphia, being hale and unbent with his years, though he has reached four-score.

In 1870 Mr. Lynch sent for his brother James, with whom also came Mary, his sister. James (who is now president of the American Savings Bank of Trinidad) was placed in La Salle College, Philadelphia, to complete his education, while Mary entered the Sisters' Convent at Chestnut Hill for the same purpose, both at the expense of their affectionate brother Mathew.

The estate, estimated at about \$1,000,000, passed by law to the

father, James becoming the adminis-Of the family thus made trator. wealthy by Mathew it may be said, the father and Mary, live in Philadelphia; John and Andrew upon the old homestead. There the mother died in 1876. Philip died in Philadelphia in 1878. Peter died in 1887, while Patrick and James reside in Elizabethtown, New Mexico, operating their mines. James is also engaged in banking, as intimated before, being president of the American Savings Bank of Trinidad. The latter came to Trinidad in 1874, at Mathew's request, to clerk in the bank of Boyles & Lynch. This did not continue long. It had an unfortunate end, but, it is well known that it was not the fault of Mathew Lynch. The latter dissolved the partnership himself and paid every valid claim made against it, though in no measure morally responsible for many of the debts created.

In 1875 James went to Elizabethtown to take charge of his brother's books, in which capacity he was serving at the time of his brother's death. He and his partners Col. Shelby and Thomas B. Catron, of Santa Fe, are now the owners of the Aztec.

Mr. Lynch, in 1887, built the Lynch block in Trinidad; in one of these buildings is the American Savings Bank. Mr. Lynch now resides in Elizabethtown, in whose present and future he takes a pronounced interest, believing it to be one of the most promising mineral regions in the

West. The completion of the Denver, Texas & Fort Worth (extension) Railroad, in process of construction to Elizabethtown, will open up a magnificent country, which will become tributary at once to Trinadad, and hasten the day when the latter will become a great smelting center. This region also abounds in iron-ore, running as high as 67 per cent. ore, which goes to show how exceptionally rich as well as abundant it is.

The reader's attention is called to the scarf pins as seen in the engraving of Mr. Mathew Lynch. They are gold nuggets taken from the Lynch Placer Mines, by Mr. Lynch himself. They are now worn and infinitely prized by his brother James; as, also, is his watch and chain, both fashioned out of the gold taken by that deceased brother from the Lynch Placer Mines before the fatal falling of that tree which caused such general and lasting lament in New Mexico and Colorado.

HENRY DUDLEY TEETOR.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

AT Alton, Illinois, in October, 1858, I first met Abraham Lincoln. It was on the day he closed the historic joint debate of that year, with Stephen A. Douglas.

My anxiety to see and hear the man whose great speech at Springfield in June had electrified the entire country was so intense that immediately after our election in Ohio I ran down over the Wabash, and saw and heard Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Douglas in their closing debate at Alton.

I returned home at once, so as to be present and celebrate my first election to Congress.

I had accepted an invitation from the Republican Committee of Illinois to accompany Governor Chase, and speak at several points in that State and remain until the close of the campaign in November.

The plan for the Illinois campaign was discussed and agreed upon at the Tremont House in Chicago. Here we met John Wentworth, Elihu B. Washburn, Owen Lovejoy and Joseph Medill (then as now, editor of the Chicago *Tribune*) and many others.

This was a memorable meeting, and from that hour Mr. Lincoln's nomination for the Presidency in 1860 became a probability.

I gave this meeting an enthusiastic account of the debate at Alton, and when I stated that although the present campaign might not result in the election of Mr. Lincoln as Senator, yet his speeches had made it impossible for Mr. Douglas to be elected

President, and that a great leader had arisen, commanded the attention

of eager listeners.

Mr. Lincoln came to Ohio in the fall of 1859 to take part in the Gubernatorial campaign, and delivered memorable speeches at Columbus and Cincinnati. Under the leadership of Judge Swayne a distinct Lincoln party arose in Ohio, which in a tew months became a great factor in Mr. Lincoln's nomination for the Presidency.

NORTHERN PRO-SLAVERY CHAMPIONS.

From 1844 until 1861 the slave-barons were so intrenched in the Government, that they demanded as a condition to the political recognition of any Northern leader that they publicly commit themselves by deeds as well as words to their service. They demanded that all northern aspirants to the Presidency should, in addition to their general subserviency, give undoubted evidence of their fidelity and fitness for so exalted a position, by causing to be captured and returned to the South any fugitive slaves who might be found in the cities of their residence.

Whereupon, the partisans of Filmore, then the acting President, who after approving the fugitive slave bill was intriguing for the Whig presidential nomination in 1852, caused the officials of Filmore's own appointment to seize at his home in Buffalo and return a fugitive slave in order that the slave barons might know that their recently enacted slave-

catching law could be executed in the city of Filmore's residence, and so executed that they could be eye-witnesses to the subserviency of their allies, who everywhere in that day abounded throughout the North. The manner in which that disgraceful act was performed at Buffalo was so shocking in its brutality, that after Filmore's retirement from the Presidency, he drifted into obscurity and died unwept and unlamented.

Webster's friends in Boston joined with alacrity in sending Sims back to slavery, hoping by this shameful act of abasement to commend their great political idol to the slave-barons for President. He did not get a single vote from them in the nominating convention, and soon afterwards retired to his home in Marshfield and saw, as did Belshazzer of old, the handwriting on the wall. Wherever he turned his eyes there appeared the sentence of doom, as out of the darkness came the hand with index finger pointing to the words, "The 7th of March.'

Mr. Webster died a disappointed and humiliated man, with the personal knowledge that the slave-barons could be as exacting and false to him as to one of their own bondmen.

The pulpit was but little, if any, behind in its base subserviency. A fire-bell at night could not empty a fashionable church in Boston or New York quicker than it would then have been emptied if its parson had honestly prayed or preached for the lib-

eration of the slave. So debasing and brutal was this infernal spirit, that the Rev. Dr. Dewey, of Boston, publicly declared "that if the Constitution required it, he would send his own mother back into slavery." And yet, this self-righteous worshipper of Mammon and the Constitution claimed to be an American citizen and a descendant of the Puritans!

After such a statement of our moral condition as a nation, you will not be surprised when I tell you that this reverend individual was but an exaggerated type of a whole generation of vipers, who, in 1861, rolled up their eyes in holy horror, and demanded peace at any price and our absolute submission to the terms of the slavebarons; everywhere crying out: "Give us the Constitution as it is, and the Union as it was." And many so-called statesmen in the North lifted up their voices in chorus and wept and said—Amen.

MR. LINCOLN, AS HE APPEARED ON THE PLAINS OF ILLINOIS.

I present you this dark and sad picture in order that I may show you more distinctly the colossal form and plain but manly face of Abraham Lincoln. Behold him, as at the tomb of the martyred Lovejoy and on the plains of Illinois he emerges unheralded from the shadow of this national degradation and national dishonor, and with the words of truth and soberness on his lips, proclaims: "A house divided against itself can-

not stand." "I believe this government cannot endure permanently, half slave and half free." That was the keynote which touched the hearts and anointed the eyes of millions. It was in that dark hour the fitly spoken word, and like an eternal ray of light it illuminated the dim and shadowy future.

THE LINCOLN-DOUGLAS JOINT DEBATES.

In this spirit, and on this elevated moral plane, Mr. Lincoln met Mr. Douglas and conducted his great campaign in Illinois, and successfully drove him from every controverted position. Subsequently, in his desperation, Mr. Douglas declared "that he did not care whether slavery was voted up or voted down."

Mr. Lincoln did care, the great heart of the nation cared, every honest man in the world cared whether slavery was voted up or voted down. And when I beard Mr. Lincoln proclaim at Alton "that it was a question between right and wrong," his face glowed as if tinged with a halo, and to me he looked the prophet of hope and joy, when with dignity and emphasis he said: "That is the real issue. That is the issue that will continue in this country when these poor tongues of Judge Douglas and myself shall be silent. It is the eternal struggle between these two principles, right and wrong, throughout the world. They are the two principles that have stood face to face from the beginning of time, and will ever

continue to struggle, until the common right of humanity shall ultimately triumph."

The tongues of these two men have been silent for a quarter of a century. The one who did care "whether slavery was voted up or voted down" will live in the grateful remembrance of his countrymen and mankind; while he who declared "that he did not care" will only be remembered as the man whom Abraham Lincoln defeated for President.

RESULT OF THE PRESIDENTIAL ELEC-TION IN 1860.

Two years after his defeat for Senator, Mr. Lincoln was nominated and elected President, receiving 180 electoral votes and Judge Douglas but 12 electoral votes. Breckinridge of Kentucky received 72 votes, and Bell of Tennessee 39 votes.

If Mr. Lincoln had not received a majority of all the electoral votes cast, the choice of a President would, as provided by that indefensible and and anti-democratic provision of our Constitution, have devolved on the House of Representatives, each State having one vote (except where the Congressional delegation was equally divided), in which event its vote would be lost. The choice of a President at that time by the House would have been limited to either Lincoln, Breckinridge or Bell. The conspirators put Breckinridge electoral tickets in the Northern States with the deliberate purpose of excluding Douglas from the three highest, and thus keeping him out of the contest in the House.

An election by the House of Representatives of a President for 1860-61 was part of the original programme of the conspirators when they deliberately divided the Democratic party at Charleston and Baltimore and determined to defeat Douglas. Nothing is more certain, had that election gone into the House of Representatives, than that Mr. Lincoln would not have been chosen President, as the Republicans could not have commanded the votes of a sufficient number of States to elect him.

With Mr. Buchanan in the President's office, to obey the orders of the conspirators until they had accomplished their purpose, the result would have been a so-called compromise and the election of Breckinridge.

In the light of all that has happened, no mortal man can even now presage what would have been the ultimate result had Breckinridge at that time been clothed with the power of the Presidential office.

That this country would have become a consolidated slave empire during the administration of Breckinridge is more than probable. The pro-slavery amendment to our National Constitution, which was submitted by the Northern compromisers of the Thirty-sixth Congress (and ratified by the vote of Ohio), would have been engrafted into the National Constitution, and slavery thus en-

trenched could not have been abolished except by the consent of every State, thus practically making slavery constitutional and perpetual, with no remedy for its abolition but armed revolution. Fortunately for the future of the Republic, Mr. Lincoln's election defeated this deeply laid plot of the pro-slavery conspirators and their subsequent mad rebellion, and war on the Union enabled him and the National Congress to abolish slavery and make the nation all free, instead of all slave.

From the day of Mr. Lincoln's inauguration until the tragic close of his eventful life, no one who did not know and often see him, can portray the tremendous mental and physical strain under which he labored, nor can human tongue describe the innumerable petty annoyances to which he was subjected, nor the intrigues and conspiracies which he encountered and mastered.

MR. LINCOLN AND THE RADICAL WING OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

While Mr. Lincoln was beyond all question, as deeply impressed with the necessity of saving the Union as any one of the great men with whom I served, there were often radical differences of opinion as to the best means to be adopted to that end. This was in large part the result of early political training and political affiliation of the men, who were leaders in the Republican party.

The advanced or radical wing of the Republican party was made up largely of men who had been the recognized leaders of the anti-slavery wing of the Democratic party. Such men as Rantoul, Sumner and Boutwell, of massachusetts; Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine; Hale, of New Hampshire; David Wilmot, of Pennsylvania; General Dix and Governor Fenton, of New York; Chase and others in Ohio; Julian, of Indiana; Trumbull, of Illinois; Doolittle, of Wisconsin; Bingham and Beaman, of Michigan; Frank P. Blair and Gratz Brown, of Missouri, and many others whom I need not name.

These men were all trained in the school of Jefferson, and our personal and political affiliations had been with the anti-slavery wing of the Democratic party.

Mr. Lincoln has been trained in the old Whig party, and Henry Clay, its great compromising chief, was his early political leader, and he voted for General Scott for President in 1852, notwithstanding the platform on the subject of slavery. I voted that year for Hale and Julian, because of the offensive Democratic platform, which was no more objectionable than that of the Whigs

I have not read either of those platforms since 1852, but if young students of political history will go into any library and read them, they will be found practically duplicates, and so subservient to the slave-barons, as to make the cheek of every true American blush with shame to-day.

When Mr. Lincoln came into the

Presidency, he had not advanced as far beyond the old party platforms as Sumner and Chase, Hale and Wilmot, and the men who had crossed the Rubicon and voted for Hale and Julian in 1852. But within two years he was abreast of them, and before the close of his life they recognized him as their leader.

What wonder, then, that at the outset our differences with Mr. Lincoln should have been marked and pronounced on some of the most important questions which confronted us?

We were disappointed, to begin with, in the make up of his Cabinet. I wanted Fessenden of Maine, or Collamer of Vermont, for Secretary of State, Governor Morgan of New York or Zack Chandler of Michigan, for Secretary of the Treasury, Edwin M. Stanton, of Ohio, for Secretary of War, Henry Winter Davis of Maryland, for Secretary of the Navy, George W. Summers of West Virginia, for Secretary of the Interior, James Speed of Kentucky, Postmaster-General, and Edmund Bates of Missouri, for Attorney-General.

These men were all old line Whigs, except Mr. Stanton, and not one of the border slave States had voted for Mr. Lincoln. I proposed as a matter of expediency, to strengthen the Union sentiment in the border slave States by loading their conservative Union Whig leaders with the honors and patronage of the Government. And then, I did not think it expedi-

ent to take Seward or Chase or Cameron out of the Senate.

Instead of 75,000 men for three months, I wanted the call issued for 500,000 men for the war. Instead of committing ourselves in any way on the question of slavery and the status of slaves, we thought that the proclamation should simply promise that all persons who were loyal to the government and gave it their support should receive the protection of the government. I wanted the war to be conducted strictly according to the laws of war, and the army to be moved not in conformity with party platforms or the decree of any court, which might be presided over by some timid or disloyal judge. wanted the writ of habeas corpus suspended wherever, within the jurisdiction of the United States, the local police authorities could not enforce the law, and the public safety required it. In short, I wanted the war conducted as if we were in earnest, and determined to preserve the Union at whatever cost; and I believed then, as we all believe now, that the only way at that time to secure an enduring peace was to destroy the slave power and make such a rebellion forever impossible in the future.

The entire radical wing of the party were opposed to the authority which Mr. Lincoln assumed to reorganize the rebel State governments. Our discussions on this subject were often set and sharp. We finally told

him that if he attempted to carry out his programme without the consent or approval of Congress, that the House of Representatives would refuse to count the electoral votes even if they should be cast for him by Tennessee and Louisiana, and we did so refuse to permit their votes to be counted.

And yet, through all these earnest discussions, sometimes waxing warm, as they of necessity did, there never was any estrangement between us, nor an unkind act to be recalled or regretted.

MR. LINCOLN'S MENTAL CONSTITUTION.

There was in Mr. Lincoln's mental constitution a marvelous blending of sunshine and shadow, of earnestness and innocent fun, of profound thought and delightful humor, of hopeful prophecy and inexorable logic.

In estimating the metal and moral qualities of any man of mark, it is due to him, not less than to ourselves that we form a rational judgment by a careful analysis of all the peculiar traits and moods which go so largely to make up the life and character of every such man.

This analysis I made for myself when Mr. Lincoln was President, and while I shall express freely and frankly my deliberately formed opinion of Mr. Lincoln's character, I will be warranted in presenting a few of his striking utterances and well authtenicated acts, so that you may form an independent opinion for yourselves.

Before such an assembly and on an occasion like this, I may properly relate two or three occurrences which will illustrate the masterly manner in which he managed all kinds and conditions of men.

THE WAY MR. LINCOLN MANAGED MR. GREELEY.

During the war the number of volunteer peace negotiators, who made pilgrimage to Washington, and occupied the time of Mr. Lincoln and members of Congress, were legion.

This brigade of budding Talleyrands was made up largely of peace cranks, Confederate sympathizers gentlemen ambitious of distinguishing themselves by playing the role of mediators, and all sorts and conditions of political schemers, who kept the President, and all public men in Washington who would listen to them, awake at night, as they poured into their unwilling ears their visionary schemes.

It was a time of fighting and supplying the sinews of wars to our armies, and not for the game of diplomacy, except so far as such diplomacy tended to support armies in the field and maintain peace abroad until treason was destroyed at home.

We were particularly anxious that no act should be done by the President which by any possibility, could be distorted by European nations into a recognition of the Confederate government.

Mr. Greeley was one of those who

had worried the President by insisting on opening negotiations with the Confederate Commissioners at Niagara Falls, with the view of secur-

ing an early peace.

The world and Mr. Greeley were alike surprised one morning by the public announcement that the President had authorized Mr. Greeley to proceed to Niagara Falls and see what he could do as an apostle of peace. This was a "commission" which Mr. Greeley did not expect and had not sought. But, after all he had said and written, he could not very well decline it. Everybody was up in arms against intrusting any one with such a mission, and of all other men the guileless philosopher of the Tribune. Of course, I was among the first at the White House to protest. Mr. Lincoln explained to me why he did it, and added, "Don't you worry; nothing will come of it," and there did not. Mr. Greeley accomplished nothing, and was supremely disgusted with himself for what he had said and done in the matter of peace negotiations at Niagara Falls, and never again troubled the President in that direction.

This humorous stroke of diplomacy on the part of Mr. Lincoln nipped in the bud the ambitious schemes of scores of would-be negotiators, and gave him and all public men at Washington comparative peace from their importunities. JULIAN'S STORY OF LOVEJOY AND STANTON.

Mr. Lincoln's manner of dealing with men of fiery temperaments is well illustrated in a story told by Hon. George W. Julian, of Indiana, in a magazine article some four or five years ago. Mr. Lovejoy, of Illinois, at the head of some self-appointed committee, had called on the President, and after explaining the scheme which they had in hand looking to an increase in the efficiency of the Western soldiers, procured an order from Mr. Lincoln on the Secretary of War for its execution. Lovejoy and his committee repaired at once to the War Department, and after explaining the matter, Mr. Stanton peremptorily refused to comply with it. "But," said the impulsive Lovejoy, "we have the President's order here with us, sir." 'Did Lincoln give you an order of that kind?" roared the irate Secretary. "He did, sir," answered Lovejoy. "Then he is a damned fool," said the fiery Stanton. "Do you mean to say that the President is a damned fool?" asked the bewildered "Yes," again roared the Lovejov. Secretary, "if he gave you such an order as that." The amazed Congressman and his committee immediately returned to the White House and reported in full the result of their visit.

"Did Stanton say I was a damned

fool?" asked the President, and Lovejoy and his committee joined in affirming that he did. After a moment or two the President said, "Well, gentlemen, if Stanton said I was a damned fool, there must be something wrong about this, for Stanton is nearly always right. I must see the Secretary about it before anything can be done." Only a great man could have so born himself.

NASBY QUOTED ON ASHLEY.

On no one subject did we disagree with Mr. Lincoln so radically as that of reconstruction. It was a subject ever present with me, from the day I laid before my committee the first reconstruction bill which I drew up at the extra session of Congress in July, 1861.

I assumed from the first that we should put down the rebellion, and that the question of questions would be the reorganization of constitutional governments in the seceded States, as a condition to their representation in Congress.

Had Mr. Lincoln lived, I believe he would eventually have adopted the views held by a majority of the Republicans in Congress.

After an unusually long and warm discussion one morning on this subject, I rose to go, quite dissatisfied with the result of my interview and exhibiting a little more feeling than I ought, when the President called out, and said: "Ashley, that was a great speech you made out in Ohio the

other day." I turned, and, I fear with some irritation in both manner and voice, said: "I have made no speech anywhere, Mr. President, and have not been out of Washington." He laughed and said: "Well, I see Nasby says that in consequence of one speech made by Jim Ashley, four hundred thousand niggers moved into Wood county last week, and it must have taken a great speech to do that." Of course I joined in the laugh, and then Mr. Lincoln, in his kindly manner, said: "Come up soon, Ashley, and we will take up reconstruction again."

By the gentlest of methods this great leader held together all the discordant elements in the Republican party, both in Congress and the country.

JUDGE HOLMAN'S TESTIMONY.

I could relate from personal knowledge incidents which would illustrate his unaffected simplicity and tenderness. But instead of telling one of my own I will relate one that is fresher to me, and may be to you. I read it on the cars while on my way home. It was told only a day or two ago by Judge Holman, of Indiana, long a leading Democratic member of Congress, and one of the best men with whom. I served. This is his testimony:

"I can see how Lincoln erred on the side of humanity. His nature was essentially humane. That was the charm of his character. But he was an able man, too. You ask me if I

have not seen a good many men like Lincoln in southern Indiana and Illinois. I at first though I should say yes, that I knew four or five, but not one of these, though he may have had a superficial resemblance to Lincoln, had anything of Lincoln's reality. He was such a plain person that people often misconceived him and thought him to be artful. He was polite, but his plainess was also a genuine endowment. I recall when I went to see him about a boy, the son of a postmaster, who had opened a letter, and in it was some money and he took the money. His parents were overwhelmed with shame and sorrow, for the boy had never done anything wrong before. Judge Sweet of our State sent by me to Mr. Lincoln an appeal for the boy's pardon. It seems that under the war pressure they had been in the habit in that post office of opening the mails to see what the rebels on the Kentucky shore were about. The boy had seen them open the letters of other people, and the example had infected him, and this letter having some money in it, he took the money from fright or from some other reason. I went to Mr. Lincoln, and he said: 'Sweet is an awful rebel, but Sweet is an honest man if there ever was one. I know his handwriting. He is a bad rebel, but he won't tell a lie. If Sweet says that this boy ought to be pardoned, I reckon it will have to be so.' So he pardoned the boy. Now, a man from my part of the world could understand that to be natural and not artful. Lincoln was able, shrewd, but above all tender."

THE WADE AND DAVIS MANIFESTO.

The first time I called at the White House, after Senator Wade and Henry Winter Davis issued their celebrated manifesto against Mr. Lincoln, the President, as he advanced to take may hand, said: "Ashley, I am glad to see by the papers that you refused to sign the Wade and Davis manifesto." "Yes, Mr. President," I answered, "I could not do that," and added, for

"Close as sin and suffering joined We march to fate abreast,"

It was a picture as we thus stood, my lips quivering with emotion, while tears stood in the eyes of both.

On many occasions during the darkest hours of our great conflict men who were in accord were often in such close touch with each other that each could feel the pulse-beat of the other's heart.

This incident tells its own story. Mr. Lincoln regarded both Mr. Wade and Mr. Davis as able and honest men, and he knew they were my warm personal friends. He also knew that nothing but a sense of public duty could have separated me from them. No one regretted their mistake more than I did; and, knowing my close relations to them, Mr. Lincoln did not hesitate to speak to me of their mistake in the kindest spirit.

THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION.

Eighteen hundred and sixty-two

was like 1890, an off year for Republicans. After my election in 1862, I was invited by telegraph to come to Washington. When I called on the President, he congratulated me on my triumph, and said: "How did you do it?" I answered, "It was your proclamation, emancipation President, that did it." In a few moments he said, "Well, how do you like the proclamation?" I answered that I liked it as far as it went, and added, "but, Mr. President, if I had been Commander-in-Chief, I should not have given the enemy one hundred days' notice of my purpose to strike him, at the expiration of that time, in his most vulnerable point, nor would I have offered any apology for doing so great and noble an act." He laughed and enjoyed my hit, and after a moment's pause said, "Ashley, that's a centre shot."

MR. LINCOLN AT HAMPTON ROADS.

No one event during the entire War of the Rebellion alarmed us so much as the meeting at Hampton Roads, between Alexander H. Stephens, R. M. T. Hunter and Judge Campbell, formerly of our United States Supreme Court, and the President and Mr. Seward.

The night I learned that "Blair's scheme," as it was called, was about to be attempted, I went to the White House and protested against it. When it became known that Mr. Seward had actually gone down to Hampton Roads alone, every loyal man in Washington was white with indigna-

tion, and the demand was made that the President should go down at once unless Mr. Seward was recalled. Mr. Lincoln went down, and again nothing was done. Mr. Lincoln successfully handled the wily Confederate Commissioners at this meeting—put them thoroughly in the wrong, and so defeated their last desperate efforts to extricate themselves from the fate that all men of judgment then knew to be inevitable if the Union men of the nation but did their duty.

Before Mr. Lincoln started for Hampton Roads, he said to a friend of mine "that nothing would come of it," and when he returned to Washington we knew that the end of the Confederacy was near, and that the Union was to remain unbroken.

Constitutionally cautious, and by political training a conservative, Mr. Lincoln nevertheless kept abreast of public opinion, and in his last annual message to Congress announced with a clearness of statement which could not be misinterpreted, and with an impressiveness befitting the dignity of his great office, that—

"In presenting the abandonment of armed resistance to national authority on the part of the insurgents as the only indispensable condition to ending the war on the part of the Government, I retract nothing heretofore said as to slavery. I repeat the declaration made a year ago, that while I remain in my present position I shall not attempt to retract or modify the emancipation proclama-

tion, nor shall I return to slavery any person who is free by the terms of that proclamation or by any of the acts of Congress.

"If the people should, by whatever mode or means, make it an executive duty to re-enslave such persons, another, and not I, must be the instrument to perform it."

GREAT EVENTS DEVELOP GREAT MEN.

Seldom in the history of mankind have great men produced great events. It is great events which develop great men. But for the rebellion our matchless generals, Grant and Thomas, Sherman and Sheridan, would have been unknown in history as great soldiers, and not one nor all of them could have produced such a But for that attempted rebellion. revolution scores of men in civil life who will appear in history as among our leading statesmen, would in all probability have been unknown in the councils of the Republic; they would have passed their lives in domestic or business pursuits had not the opportunity been given them of service in the great conflict for saving the nation's life. And Mr. Lincoln himself had not that kind of leadership which could conspire and plot and surround himself with followers to inaugurate a revolution. He was pre-eminently fitted by nature to be the representative of law and order, to group and bind together all citizens of the Republic who were desirous of peace and union, and to preserve liberty and constitutional government. As an historical tigure he was, in fact, a product of the great anti-slavery revolution of which he became the recognized leader. But for the slave-baron's rebellion it might never have been his lot

"The applause of listning Senates to command;

The threats of pain and ruin to despise; To scatter plenty o'er a smiling land, And read his history in a nation's eyes."

MR. LINCOLN AS EXECUTIVE, DIPLO-MAT AND MILITARY COMMANDER.

It was my privilege in boyhood and early manhood to meet and to know a number of the able statesmen of this country who were in power prior to the War of the Rebellion.

During my service in Congress I came to know more intimately the men who were in public life during the Presidency of Mr. Lincoln, and I often compared them with the idols of my boyhood. I need not tell you that I am better able now to judge character than I was then, and to compare them with Mr. Lincoln.

As an Executive, charged with the care and responsibility of a great government during the War of the Rebellion, and with the organization and direction of great armies, he was as I estimate men, an abler and safer President than Webster or Clay, or Chase or Seward would have been under like conditions and surrounded by like environments.

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As a diplomat, he was the superior of Talleyrand, for without duplicity or falsehood he moulded, and conquered with truth as his weapon and candor for his defensive armor.

As a military strategist and commander, he was the equal, if not the superior, of his great generals.

As a man, he was merciful and just and absolutely without pride or arrogance; and to crown all, there was an atmosphere surrounding his daily life which made friendships that last beyond the grave.

"He was a man, take him for all in all, I shall not look upon his like again."

JACKSON ON HORSEBACK AND LINCOLN
ON FOOT,

During the last half of the first century of the Republic two men filled the Presidential office whose personality stands out pre-eminently conspicuous above those who immediately preceded or followed them in that office. Every one who hears me will know to whom I refer before I can pronounce the names of Andrew Jackson and Abraham Lincoln.

Both Southern born, they were unquestionably the two most striking figures of their day and generation. And yet how unlike.

As I read history, Andrew Jackson was the *first* of our Presidents who appeared booted and spurred and on horseback; and though his term of office was in a time of profound peace, he ruled his country and his party with an iron hand and the autocratic will of a crowned king.

Abraham Lincoln came into the Presidency on the eve of the greatest rebellion in history, and though Com-

mander-in-Chief of the mightiest army then in the world, and practically clothed with unlimited power, he did not magnify himself, nor attempt to rule with military rigor either his country or his party.

On the contrary, he sought to know the will of his countrymen with no thought of party or self. He sought to know their will so that he might administer the government as the general judgment of the nation should indicate, but, nevertheless, in accord with the promptings of his own great heart, which demanded that it should be administered in justice and mercy, "with charity for all and malice towards none."

The thought that dominated him was his earnst desire to conform his acts to the considerate judgment of all loyal men, and thus be able the better to discharge the duties of his great office, preserve the Government unimpaired and secure its perpetual unity and peace by enacting into constitutional law the legitimate results of the war.

For a moment let there pass in review before your mind's eye the picture of Andrew Jackson as President entering Richmond after the close of the great rebellion (especially if Calhoun had been at the head of the defeated Confederate Government), and then recall the manner in which every one knows that Abraham Lincoln entered it.

There can be no doubt that Jackson would have entered it duly heralded

and on horseback amid the booming of cannon, the waving of banners, and surrounded by his victorious army, marching to the music of fife and drum.

Those who have read of Jackson's imperious will and fiery temper know that the conquered would have been made to feel and remember the iron hand and iron will of the conqueror.

You all remember how Mr. Lincoln entered Richmond, on foot, unheralded and practically unattended. He thus entered the Capital of the late Confederate Government to teach the South and the nation a needed lesson—the lesson of mercy and forgiveness.

If he could, he would have entered Richmond bearing aloft the nation's banner "unstained by human blood."

As he walked up the silent and deserted streets of Richmond the colored people were the only ones to meet him, and they gave their great deliverer a timid, quiet and undemonstrative welcome by standing on each side of the streets through which he passed with uncovered heads. During his walk of nearly two miles the colored children, after a time, drew nearer to him, and at last a little girl came so close that he took the child by the hand and spoke kindly to it, obeying the injunction of that simple and sublime utterance, which touches all human hearts: "Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not."

As I look back and recall many of

the wonderful acts of this wonderful man, this was, to me, one among the most impressive and touching, and to-night presents to my mind a picture of moral grandeur, such as the world never before looked upon, a scene such as the future can only witness when like causes reproduce such an occasion—and such a man.

"Ah, if in coming times Some giant evil arise, And honor falter and pale, His were a name to conjure with! God send his like again!"

As the colossal figure of Lincoln casts its shadow down the centuries, it will be a guide to all coming generations, inspiring, as it did, with courage and hope all loyal men during the darkest hours of the great struggle for our national life, when he—

"Faithful stood with prophet finger Pointing toward the blest to be, When beneath the spread of Heaven Every creature shall be free.

"Fearless when the lips of evil Breathed their blackness on his name, Trusting in a noble life time For a spotless after fame."

And his contemporaries, while they live, and his countrymen for all time, will cherish the thought that neither time nor distance, nor things present, nor things to come, can dim the halo which surrounds and glorifies the unselfish and manly life of Abraham Lincoln.

JAMES W. ASHLEY.

CHICAGO PRIOR TO 1840.

IX.

A PEN PICTURE OF 1839.

THOSE who have followed the course of this narrative have probably said to themselves, "It strikes me that he (referring to the author), is inclined to make every year prior to 1840 either the commencement, or the ending, of some epoch in the life of Chicago." It may be, however, that my own thoughts have given birth to this suspicion; for I do believe that there were few years which were not really momentous, and which did not have a traceable bearing upon the fortunes of our great Particularly after the canal commissioners surveyed their section. do the years seem to be packed, like the loam of the prairies, with all sorts of germs and seeds, awaiting various influences to bring them to the stature of metropolitan and cosmopolitan institutions.

Coming down to the years and months immediately preceding 1840, the fact should be made plain that these years and months formed preeminently, the crucial period of Chicago's business character. She had had her few years of speculative intoxication, followed by a reaction

—the panic of 1837—when she came to herself and perceived what insane acts she had been guilty of.

The panic of 1837 was bad enough; but there is a delirium of excitement which sustains men when they see the ruins falling all around them with their own. It is the death-like stillness which succeeds; the oppressive stagnation which follows, that try the business soul. Chicago had been riding in a balloon for several years; the balloon had been pricked, and Chicago had fallen to the ground from a great height. Would she sufficiently recover to do something on earth?

While an answer to this question was gradually evolved; while the sales at the land office fell from 200,000 or 300,000 acres per annum to almost nothing, and while the migration from the city was actually causing a decrease of its population, it was extremely fortunate that the building of the canal went on. The harbor improvements were virtually at a standstill; but work on the canal went on—every enterprise had not deserted Chicago! The great Internal Im-

provement Scheme had collapsed, after the State had spent \$6,000,000 upon it, Illinois had not a single complete railroad to show, and Chicago had suffered everything and gained nothing. But still the work upon the Illinois and Michigan Canal progressed. A mere ghost of the State Bank, sobered and pale, almost confined its energies to the disbursing of the canal fund and the redemption of the canal scrip. But during this woeful year of 1839 nearly \$1,500,000 was expended upon the canal. Chicago men were employed upon the work, Chicago merchants received the benefit from much of this expenditurein fact, Chicago, gasping for the breath of life, hung by the gills upon the canal enterprise, until the trying ordeal was over and it was enabled to get again into deep and secure water.

Remembering the general insecurity and suspicion of all western enterprises which then prevailed in the centres of eastern capital, it is perhaps not too bold a statement to make that Chicago's existence as a city was not more in peril after the fire of October, 1871, than after the first disastrous conflagration which she suffered, on the 27th of October, 1841. The fire commenced on Lake street, near Dearborn, the Tremont House and seventeen other buildings being burned, among which were many of the leading business houses in the city. The total loss was about \$70,000, which occurred before the

times had at all revived. Why, then, did not Chicago die at once?

First, as stated, the canal; secondly, the reason why Chicago did not die, was because some of her citizens had rolled up their sleeves before the panic of 1837, and many more had done so afterwards; they had come to earth like level-headed men, had opened their little factories, machine and wagon shops, and founded Chicago upon a solid industrial basis. In 1839, also, she commenced to rest upon her commerce. For some time business men viewed, with considerable curiosity, the pile of wheat stored in a shanty on South Water street, between Dearborn and Clark streefs. Eventually this was shipped to the East by Giles Williams. For several years Walker & Co. had been exporting small quantities of hides, beef and pork, and in 1839 the produce trade commenced to bound. The packing business was also an assured fact.

But the best evidence of returning sense and the promise of a prominent stability was the zeal with which Chicagoans begun to enter the industrial walks of life. George W. Dole, Archibald Clybourne, Gurdon S. Hubbard, and Sylvester Marsh had been packing hogs for six or seven years. Earlier still there had been government blacksmiths to mend the soldiers' guns and shoe their horses, and that trade was still represented. Asahel Pierce, the Vermont blacksmith, had been merri-

ly hammering away at his plowsshop corner of Lake and Canal streets-through all the days of high hopes and hard falls. Later, Slow & Co. made their first castings in the Chicago furnace on Polk street, west There was already a saw and shingle-mill on the North Branch, near Division street, and a little brick yard near the north bank of the river, between Dearborn and Clark Vessel building had also streets. made a beginning in Chicago. The bridge builder, Nelson R. Norton, had gone into this business, and had, in 1836, seen the successful launching of the "Clarissa." But larger game was in store for the year 1839.

Furthermore, for three years, Jared Gage had been conducting our first and only flour-mill on the South Branch, and Charles Cleaver had been for two years in his nice, two-story soap factory, corner Washington and Jefferson streets. The Miller brothers had been running a tannery for a number of years (since 1831) near the Miller tavern and the junction of the two river branches. So that prior to our epochal year of 1839, Chicago had made considerable advances outside of the speculative walks of life.

During that year, as stated, our produce trade took a leap from \$26,000 (in 1838) to \$36,000, and the total commerce from \$593,000 to \$664,000. Of the last named sums, however, the export were \$16,000 for 1838 and

\$33,000 for 1839*; from which it will be easy to compute how bulky the imports were. Traffic had grown to such proportions that in July, 1839, a regular line of steamboats was established between Chicago and Buffalo.

Although there are no figures accessible as to the growth in the output of manufactures, still a statement of the enterprises which were inaugurated in 1839 is a sufficient proof that Chicago was, more than ever, getting to be both industrious and industrial. Goose Island, in the North Branch, was the scene of noticeable activities. Not only had vessels been turned out of its shipyard, but two steamers had been constructed there in 1838-39the "James Allen" and the "George W. Dole." The most interested parties in these enterprises were George W. Dole and John H. Kinzie, their steamers afterward running between St. Joseph and Michigan City.

It was during 1839 that the metal manufactures of Chicago first commenced to assume proportions. Elihu Granger—subsequently alderman—erected a foundry on the north bank of the river, near Clark street, and the Rankin Brothers established a brass manufactory, further north, on Illinois street. Smaller industries in this line sprung up, and the Chicago Furnace, on the west side, was still busy. This year, also, marks the beginning of Chicago's immense

^{*} From reports of the Collector of the Port.

brewing industries, in the little building occupied by William Till, at the corner of Pine street and Chicago avenue. It did seem at this time, as if the North Side—now peculiarly the residence district of Chicago—was destined to be the manufacturing section.

In brief, the manufactories were: West side: Two candle and soap; one sash, door and blind; one flour mill; one foundry; and one machine shop.

South side: One fanning mill; three wagon and carriage; one sash and door; two tanning; one grain cradle.

North side: One fanning mill; two iron; one wagon and carriage; two brewing; one distilling; one steam saw-mill; two sash and door; one tanning; one buhrstone; one pump; one match-making and brick-making.

The manufacturers on the west side were scattered from Washington to Polk streets, as far west as Jefferson. The flour mill was located at what would now be the west end of Van Buren street bridge. The factories on the south side were sprinkled along the South Branch and the Main river, between Market street and Wabash avenue, and Lake was the principal business street, and Randolph a favorite thoroughfare for the wagon and carriage makers. There was a little tannery on the northeast corner of Madison and Clark streets.

The manufacturing district of the north side covered far more territory. The foundries, the fanning and pump factories and carriage shops were within five or six hundred feet the river, between Dearborn avenue and State street. Huntoon's steam saw-mill, on the other hand, was on the North Branch, near Dursin, while the tiny breweries and distillery were near the lake, the latter on Illinois street, and the former close together on Chicago avenue. All the warehouses were built on the north bank of the river.

H. G. CUTLER.

JOHN W. JACKSON.

THE annals of Chicago have been prolific of characters, the stories of whose lives should be preserved for the benefit and encouragement of those who come after them, who may glean therefrom much that will contribute to their success. Especially interesting and encouraging are the records of the experiences of the pioneer settlers, to that class of young men who are dependent upon their own resources, who must be continually reminded thereby, of the fact, that industry, integrity and tenacity of purpose seldom fail to be properly rewarded. The successful men among the early settlers of the city, those who have amassed fortunes, who have made substantial improvements, and contributed in various ways to the upbuilding of the metropolis have come from all the walks and callings of life. Lawyers, doctors, merchants, mechanics and laborers of every class, have wrought successfully in their respective callings and fortune seems to have distributed her favors with an impartial hand.

Conspicuous among these worthy

pioneers, whose early struggles have obtained for them a place among the affluent citizens of Chicago, is John W. Jackson, who left his ancestral home in England, a young man, to seek his fortune in the United States. He was born in the town of Riston, eleven miles from the famous old town of Hull, September 25th, 1809.

His father, Robert Jackson, was an English farmer in moderate circumstances, and as a child he enjoyed fair educational advantages. At an early age, however, it became necessary for him to earn his own living, which he did by obtaining employment with a neighboring farmer. Before he attained his majority he determined to come to America, and at the end of a voyage of something less than five weeks, in those days considered a quick voyage, he landed at Quebec, with just money enough in his pocket to take him to Montreal, the objective point of his journey.

Disappointed in securing profitable employment at Montreal he worked at whatever he could find to do, until he had gathered enough money together to take him to what was then known as Little York, since become the city of Toronto.

When he arrived at the latter place, a Halifax shilling was the sum total of his cash possessions, and this he offered to a teamster whom he happened to meet, as a consideration for carrying his trunk to a lodging house. The kind-hearted teamster—Thomas Coke—afterwards a warm friend and business partner of Mr. Jackson in Chicago, understanding his situation, declined to take from the young man his last shilling and performed the required service free of charge.

Stopping only one day in Toronto, Mr. Jackson made his way into the country where he obtained employment with a farmer living near the village of New Market. Here he remained something more than a year, receiving fair compensation for his services. Carefully hoarding his earnings he invested them in a small farm and began to look forward to the time when he should be able to engage in agricultural pursuits on his own account. His first investment, however, turned out unfortunately, and, through the dishonesty of a supposed friend, he lost the small amount of his accumulations.

Again he determined to seek a new location, and, with considerable difficulty, made his way to Detroit, Michigan. He remained in Detroit one night and after paying for his supper, lodging and breakfast, had ten cents left, with which he purchas-

ed a luncheon and then walked to Dearbornville, where he obtained employment at the village hotel.

After he had been at Dearbornville some days, it struck him that one of the needs of the village—a stirring place just at that time—was a meat market, or as such a place was generally called in the west "butcher shop." Not having any capital of his own he pursuaded one of the villagers to advance money enough to purchase the first animal slaughtered, and in this way he began a business which he carried on for nearly two years.

At the end of that time, not being satisfied with his prospects in Dearbornville, he went to Michigan City, Indiana, and from there came to Chicago, in the summer of 1836. Pleased with his new location, he bent all his energies toward accumulating something for investment. For a time he had an uphill struggle on account of the depressed condition of all kinds of business in Chicago in 1837-38, but he finally succeeded in getting a foothold and engaged in freighting business, making regular trips between Chicago and Galena, Illinois, and also between Chicago and Peru, distant a hundred miles from the city.

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After following this business a number of years he turned his attention again to the same business he had carried on in Dearbonville, this time on a larger and more successful scale. At about the same time he purchased

from W. B. Ogden, the first Mayor of Chicago, an acre of ground for which he paid three hundred dollars. This small parcel of land, lying in what is now one of the most thickly settled portions of the city, was then a long distance from the business and residence portion of the town. Here Mr. Jackson built a little home, and utilized his spare ground for gardening purposes and also in carrying on the dairy business, in which he became extensively engaged. As soon as the growth and extension of the city appeared to justify it, he began improving this property in a substantial way, and has since covered it with handsome business blocks, apartment buildings and residences, which now vield a large annual income.

To all of these improvements, as well as to the improvement of other property, Mr. Jackson has given his personal supervision, and much of the labor connected therewith he has himself performed. Although now in his eighty-second year he still takes entire charge of his affairs, and but a short time since erected a large business block on the site of the old homestead.

Unlike many of the early settlers of Chicago, he has never profitted to any considerable extent by speculative enterprises. With his early savings he purchased the tract of land which now represents a handsome fortune. From time to time there-

after as he accumulated a surplus from the profits of the business in which he was engaged, he applied the surplus to the improvement of his realty, and the result has been alike ereditable to the city and profitable to himself.

Despite the disadvantages which he labored under in early life, and the disappointments which he met with in his young manhood, he yielded to no discouragements and his systematic and continuous labors have brought to him their proper reward. In the evening of life he enjoys not only the comforts and luxuries which he has richly earned, but the consciousness of having lived to good purpose.

Married first when he was eighteen years of age, his wife died in England. He married a second time after he had settled in Chicago, to Elizabeth Swain, a young English woman, by whom he has a son and a daughter, now living in this city.

After the death of his second wife he married Mrs. Sarah E. Golding, who has been a resident of Chicago since 1858. Mrs. Jackson is of Connecticut ancestry, but was born in Kent county, Michigan. She was the first white child born in that county, there being at the time of her birth but five white women and forty-six white men in the colony with which her parents were identified.

HOWARD LOUIS CONARD.

DR. TOLMAN WHEELER.

In the far-famed Wyoming Valley of Pennsylvania, near the village of Troy, stands a monument, erected to perpetuate the memory of the patriots who fell in the heroic struggle which they made to repel the British and Indian invaders of the Valley in 1778. Among the names inscribed on this monument, is that of Peter Wheeler, a native of Connecticut, who settled in the Valley with the colonists sent out under the auspices of the Connecticut Susquehanna Company, who passed through the trying experiences incidental to what became known in history as the Pennymite-Yankee war, and lost his life at the hands of the savages, before he had succeeded in clearly establishing his claim to a homestead in that wonderfully beautiful and productive region.

After the massacre, the family of Peter Wheeler returned to Connecticut and it was there that his son Preserved Wheeler grew to manhood. Having learned the tanner's trade, he removed to Vermont and settled first in the town of Charlotte, but soon changed his location to New Haven, in the same State, where he carried on business as a tanner and farmer up to the time of his death, being known as one of the worthy and substantial citizens of the community.

Preserved Wheeler was twice married. His first wife was a daughter of Joel Bacon, an old citizen of Williamstown, Massachusetts, and of this union six sons were born, four of whom became pioneer settlers of that portion of the United States originally designated as the Northwestern Territory.

The eldest of these four brothers was Dr. Tolman Wheeler, and he it was who led them westward in their young manhood, to "grow up with the country."

Doctor Wheeler was born in New Haven, Addison county, Vermont, September 18th, 1801, and died in Chicago November 20th, 1889. He was brought up on his father's farm, received an academic education, and when about eighteen years of age, turned his attention to the study of medicine, his preceptor being the father of Dr. J. Adams Allen, for many years president of Rush Medical College of Chicago and one of the most noted of western physicians. After completing his studies and receiving a diploma from Burlington Medical College, he began practicing medicine in the town of Vergennes, Vermont. At about the same time he was married, in New Haven, to Miss Delia Hoyt, the noted Rev. Josiah

Hopkins, being the minister who solemnized the marriage. Mrs. Wheeler was a daughter of Jonathan Hoyt, and like her husband, came of Connecticut ancestry, although she was born and brought up in the picturesque region of Vermont, lying between Lake Champlain and the Green Mountains.

After practicing his profession in the town of Vergennes about six months, Dr. Wheeler removed to Montreal with the intention of continuing the practice, but learning there that he would be obliged to reside in the Dominion a considerable time before he could become a licensed physician, he determined to engage in some other business.

After remaining a little time at Montreal he went to the village of St. Johns, where he engaged, with an elder brother in the tanning and leather business and thus drifted away from his profession into commercial pursuits.

In the spring of 1831, his business operations in St. John were suddenly brought to a close by a disastrous fire, which destroyed the establishment in which he was interested. This led him to seek a new location, and turning his attention westward, he visited Detroit, then traveled by stage to Niles—at that time a smart youg town in the interior of Michigan—and then made his way down the river to the town of St. Joseph, which had just been laid out on the Lake Shore. At the same time he visited Fort Dear-

born, traveling from St. Joseph by means of a canoe, towed by a stalwart Indian who followed the shore line. Not being pleased with the outlook for a town in the neighborhood of Fort Dearborn, he returned to Niles, Michigan, and arranged to go into business at that place.

During the summer he returned to New York, where the youngest of his brothers-Hiram Wheeler-was then employed as a clerk in one of the large wholesale establishments of the city. Together they selected a stock of goods suitable for the frontier trade, which was shipped to Niles, Michigan, where Dr. Wheeler opened a general store in a log building erected for the purpose. At that time Niles was one of the most promising of young western towns, and it was many years before the early settlers there reluctantly reached the conclusion that it was not destined to become a great city. While carrying on the business of merchandising at Niles, with the handsome profits accruing to western merchants in those days, Dr. Wheeler became financially interested in the town site of St. Joseph, Michigan, which had been laid out at the mouth of the river of the same name, by Major Calvin Britton. Two years after he began merchandising at Niles, he was joined by his brother Hiram, who became associated with him in a business which spread over a large area of territory and included various important enterprises and undertakings. In 1834 they established a general store at La Porte, Indiana, of which Hiram took charge, Dr. Wheeler remaining at Niles, until 1836, when he removed to St. Joseph, which began to be looked upon as the coming city of the northwest. At that time the most productive territory in the northwest was that which -under the then existing conditions -was tributary to this new trade centre. The valley of the St. Joseph river was filled with settlers whose farms had become productive, flouring mills were in operation along the river, and various kinds of farm products, of which there was a surplus, were seeking an outlet to the eastern markets. The farmers of the northern counties of Indiana also found this the most convenient point at which they could market their grain crops, and it was toward St. Joseph that the heavily loaded "prairie schooners" wended their way before Chicago began to attract attention.

Being men of keen perceptions, thoroughly familiar with the agencies necessary to facilitate trade and promote commerce, the Wheelers were not slow to discover that a splendid opportunity offered for establishing at St. Joseph a forwarding business, which would materially aid the western farmer to reach the eastern consumer and at the same time enrich the "middle man." Turning their attention in this direction they built up, within the next few years, what was then considered an extensive system of warehouses, and also kept a line of

small boats plying up and down the St. Joseph river delivering merchandise to the interior communities and returning with the farm products gathered therefrom. Hiram Wheeler also removed from La Porte to St. Joseph, and in an incredibly short time the brothers became, probably, the largest shippers of grain then located in the west. Their business continued prosperous, and the outlook for a rapid and substantial growth for the town of St. Joseph continued bright, until 1849, when the Michigan Central Railway was completed. This tapped the territory which had been tributary to the Michigan town, and turned by far the greater portion of its trade to Detroit.

This led the Wheelers to dispose of their line of grain boats to the Michigan Central Railway Company, and the same year Hiram Wheeler removed to Chicago, to inaugurate a commission and forwarding business here, which he carried on in company with his brother until 1854. Wheeler continued to reside at St. Joseph until 1850, when, the business and property interest of the firm at that place having been disposed of, he also removed to Chicago. In 1854, the partnership which had existed between the two brothers for more than twenty years was dissolved, Dr. Wheeler retiring from active business and his brother continuing in the grain trade to become identified with enterprises of vast magnitude in later years.

Upon his retirement from business Dr. Wheeler invested his capital largely in Chicago lands and lots, with the result that within a comparatively short time a modest competency had developed into a large fortune. He had no children and the bulk of his estate was disposed of during the later years of his life, and since his death in accordance with his expressed desires, to build up various charitable, benevolent and educational institutions. Being a devoted member of the Episcopal church, he contributed largely to the support of its institutions, the Western Theological Seminary being mainly indebted for its existence to his generosity. St. Thomas Episcopal church was erected by him for the colored members of that denomination in the south division of Chicago, and to this gift Mrs. Wheeler has since added a Rectory, built entirely at her own expense, for the same congregation. Other institutions, notably St. Luke's Hospital, also received generous assistance at his hands, and his donations for charitable, educational and church purposes, probably aggregate in all, more than half a million dollars.

Hiram Wheeler, who began pioneer life in La Porte, Indiana, in 1833, and continued to be associated with Dr. Wheeler up to the time the latter retired from business, received his commercial education in the city of New York. He came west well equipped for a business career, in so far as sagacity, good judgment, and a prac-

tical knowledge of the principles which govern trade and commerce constitute such equipment. While he began with limited capital, he was prolific of resources, and soon became one of the most active of those who were striving to promote the developement of the northwest. As already stated, when he located in Chicago he engaged first in the commission and forwarding business. At a later date he was interested largely in the lumber trade, and then engaged with others in building up the mammoth grain elevator system of Chicago. Into the last named enterprise, which grew to vast proporition during his connection with it, he entered at a time when it was looked upon by many of the more conservative traders and financiers, as a perilous experiment. It was not many years, however, before the wisdom of the men who inaugurated this system of handling the great grain product of the west, became fully apparent. By this means, Mr. Wheeler and his associates alone. were enabled to handle and did handle, as much as thirty millions of bushels of grain per year, and the eight elevators which belonged to the Munger and Wheeler Elevator Company, had a capacity of six millions of bushels, at the time of their sale to an English syndicate two or three years since. After this sale of his elevator interests, Mr. Wheeler retired from business other than operating on the Board of Trade. With this organization he became connected

early in its history and served as its president in 1850. Although now in his eighty-second year, he still appears regularly "on change," and participates actively in the proceedings from time to time.

Before leaving New York to settle in the west, he was married to Miss Julia Smith of that city, and their family of five sons grew to manhood in Chicago, where four of them still reside. The fifth son has been for nearly twenty years identified with the grain trade of Baltimore, Md.

HOWARD LOUIS CONARD.

JOEL ELLIS.

Or English origin, the Ellis family was transplanted to America, and became identified with New England during the colonial period of its his-Abner Ellis represented the tory. town of Dedham, Massachusetts, in which place he was born, in the provincial congress of 1774 and 1775, was one of the patriots who was active in providing supplies for the continental forces in 1775-76, and at a later date served as a member of the Massachusetts legislature. Charles Mayo Ellis, a noted lawyer and one of the early abolitionists of Boston, Calvin Ellis, a distinguished physician, George Ellis, an eminent clergyman and General Theodore Gunville Ellis, who achieved distinction in the war of the rebellion, all of the same city, were members of the Massachusetts family, who have shed luster upon the name within the present century. Branches of the family extending into Maine and New Hampshire and Connecticut have also contributed to

the large number of its illustrious representatives. To this old New England stock Joel Ellis, one of the early settlers and for nearly fifty years one of the active business men of Chicago belonged. He was born in Chautauqua county, New York, in 1818, his father, Benjamin Ellis, having emigrated to that State from Connecticut early in the century. Reared on a farm in a newly and sparcely settled region of country, Joel Ellis grew to manhood without having enjoyed such educational advantages as he would have liked, and the early years of his manhood were devoted, in a measure, to the process of self education which developed so many of the western pioneers into successful men of affairs. While, however, he began life for himself with a limited knowledge of books, of the sciences taught in the schools, and of the most approved methods of conducting business, his industrial training had not been neglected. Industry

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and steady habits were his distinguishing characteristics. He was a strong, energetic and self-reliant young man, full of courage and hopefulness, and confident of his ability to take care of himself under any circumstances, when he left his native State for the great west in 1838.

He was accompanied on the way by a young man who had taught the country school at which he had been a somewhat irregular attendant, and during the voyage from Buffalo to Chicago by way of the lakes, he embraced the opportunity to add as much as possible to his store of that kind of knowledge which he thought would be of most service to him in a business career.

When he reached Chicago in the fall of 1838, he found the city suffering from the dullness and business stagnation which had followed the monetary panic of 1837, and notwithstanding his willingness to turn his hand to whatever he could find to do, he was unable to obtain any employment in the little city. An uncle of his, Samuel Ellis, had however preceded him to Illinois and was engaged in farming in what is now one of the finest residence portions of the southern division of the city, then half a dozen miles or more from the town. Joining his uncle he hired out to him as a farm laborer and remained with him two years.

Within that period he formed the acquaintance of Archibald Clybourn, then actively engaged in various enterprises, and in 1840 became associated with him in business. At Mr Clybourn's residence he became acquainted with Miss Susan Galloway. a daughter of James Galloway who had imigrated from Ohio to Illinois in 1826, and who had spent a winter on the site of Chicago, several years before the town had an actual existence.

Mr. Ellis and Miss Galloway were married in 1844, by Rev. W. E. Man ley, pastor of the first Universalist church established in the city, and began house-keeping in a little cottage, located in the immediate neigh borhood of the site now occupied by the splendid building of the Union League Club. In those days this location was suburban, and Mr. Ellis had made sufficient progress towards the accumulation of a fortune, to enable him to build the comfortable cottage, in which he established his first homestead.

From 1840 to 1858, he was engaged in business with Mr. Clybourn, and then went into the retail meat business on his own account, furnishing supplies largely for the hotels, and to vessels running out of Chicago. About 1865, he engaged in the commission with Thomas Armour, in which he was successful beyond the most sanguine expectation of his earlier life. In the spring of 1871, having made many paying investments and accumulated a fortune, the care of which demanded a large share of his attention, he decided to retire

from active business and give himself up to the enjoyment of a luxurious country home.

He accordingly removed to the village of Jefferson, then some distance beyond the city limits, where he purchased a considerable body of land, and erected a handsome residence, which is still conspicuous among the elegant suburban homes which have been built up around it, in later years.

Scarcely had he begun to feel at home in the midst of his new surroundings, however, to enjoy the quiet and restfulness to which he felt himself entitled after thirty years of active business life, when a crushing blow fell upon him in the fall of 1871. It was at that time that "riches took to themselves wings" in Chicago and flew away in the great fire. Fortunes were burned up, the savings of years were dissipated, and the fruits of industry scattered to the four winds. Among the greatest sufferers from the conflagration were many of the earlier settlers of Chicago, who had started down the shady side of life's pathway, and who lacked the physical vigor to successfully renew the strugple for fortune, which they had once abandoned, satisfied with what they had accomplished. Mr. Ellis, like hundreds of others, found himself deprived of his source of income, and was obliged to turn his attention again to business. Successful in retrieving a portion of his losses only, he continued to be actively engaged in business affairs until 1885, when failing health drove him again into retirement.

His death occurred on the 29th of October, 1886. His wife, two daughters and one son, all of whom live within Chicago, or within the immediate vicinity of the city, are the surviving members of his family.

A quiet, modest and unassuming man, who during his long residence in Chicago gave his attention mainly to private affairs, he was never an aspirant for political or other preferment, and consequently came less prominently before the public than some of his contemporaries, but he was nevertheless one of the most useful and highly esteemed citizens of Chicago and a conspicuous figure among the pioneer settlers.

HOWARD LOUIS CONARD.

DEVOTION C. EDDY.

The rapid development of a frontier settlement in a most forbidding and unsightly location—far remote from established centres of trade and civilization—into a great city, is one of those remarkable evolutions which awakens one's interest in all the agencies that have contributed to so wonderful a result, and especially in the personality of those who witnessed the foundation-laying of the metropolis.

A few persons are still living in Chicago who were here in 1835, when the red men, finally abandoning all claims to the surrounding territory, set out for their reservation beyond the Mississippi river; and those who came within a few years thereafter, can well remember when various kinds of wild animals-the original inhabitants of the prairies-made themselves quite at home, in what is now the most densely populated portions of the city. As if by magic, these persons saw a city spring into existence, and as if though the machinations of an evil genie, they saw it disappear in 1871. Again they saw it spring from its own ashes into a stateliness, a splendor, and a greatness undreamed of before.

Such have been the shifting scenes in the lifetime of the Chicago pioneeers, and few of those still living have been more intelligent observers of what was all the time going on about them, or borne a more conspicuous part in the great work of advancement, than Devotion C. Eddy, one of the numerous sons of New York, who became identified with the city in its infancy.

Mr. Eddy is a descendant of the Rev. William Eddy, who was born at Bristol, England, 1550, and was educated at the University of Cambridge, and St. Johns and Trinity Colleges. He received the degree of Master of Arts, from Trinity College and was married in 1587, in Cranbrook, to Mary Fortin. In 1591 he became Vicar of St. Dunstans church of Cranbrook, County Kent, England, and retained the Vicarship up to the date of his death in 1616. His biographers have said of him that he was "a pious, methodical gentleman, a strict churchman, noted for his judicious counsels, his serviceable advice to parishioners, and his denunciations of immorality in every form."

His son Samuel, who was born in England in 1608, came to America with his brother, John in 1630, in the good ship "Handmaid." He had been married prior to his departure from England and was accompanied to the new world by his wife. He was the bearer of official despatches to the Governor of Plymouth, and afterward became a conspicuous member of the Colony, which he defended at various times against the Indians, with a small body of troops which he had raised for that purpose.

A grandson of the pilgrim Samuel Eddy-Obidiah by name-married Abigail Devotion, of Huguenot ancestry, and their son Constant married Mary Winslow, at Swansea, Massachusetts. Their son Devotion Eddy, married Mary Sherman, a sister of Captain Sherman of revolutionary fame, and had two sons, Tisdale and Gilbert, who as boys were on a privateering vessel belonging to their father, at the beginning of the war of the revolution. One of the sons, Gilbert, was taken prisoner by the British, and confined for a year in a prison ship at Halifax, where he suffered great hardships. So great was the suffering of the prisoners at times, on account of a lack of sufficient food, that they threw out of the port-holes of the vessel fish hooks made from bent pins and attached to strings, with the hope of thus ensnaring an occasional fish. No sooner were these poor devices dropped overboard, however, than the lines were cut by the British guards, who sought to contribute as much as possible to the misery of the unfortunate Americans. returned to his home through an exchange of prisoners at the end of a year of confinement, Gilbert Eddy,

still a boy, became a substitute for his father—who had been drafted—in the revolutionary army, and participated in the historic battles at Saratoga and Bennington. In the war of 1812 he was commissioned a division commander, and rendered important service in behalf of the National cause at the battle of Plattsburg. Afterward he served as a member of the New York State Legislature, and was chosen a presidential elector from that state, as a supporter of John Quincy Adams.

Tisdale Eddy, while aboard a privateer as a boy, got his first taste of warfare, in a short but spirited engagement with an English merchant vessel, loaded with contraband goods, which was disabled and brought into the port of New London and turned over to the authorities, as one of the prizes captured by the privateer. He served with distinction in the war of 1812, and was collector of customs for the port of Champlain, and colonel of the 45th Regiment of the New York State Militia.

It was Col. Eddy who became the father of Devotion C. Eddy, the Chicago lawyer, financier and early settler. Col. Eddy married Elizabeth Button, a daughter of Judge Simeon Button of New York State, and became a farmer in Pittstown, Rensalear county of that State. He was also the proprietor and operator of flouring and other mills located on one of the tributaries of the Hudson river which flowed through that pic-

turesque region. It was on the banks of the same stream, by the way, that the homestead and woolen mills of Herman Knickerbocker were located. It was here at Schaghticoke that the Congressman Knickerbocker of President Madison's time, entertained Washington Irving and dispensed his generous hospitality to such an extent that he became known as the "Prince of Schaghticoke."

Grafton Mountains lift themselves up from the valleys adjoining this stream and back of them may be seen, far away, the Green Mountains of Vermont. It was in this grandly beautiful region, of unrivaled scenic attractions that Devotion Carnot Eddy was born, December 23, 1812, Pittstown being the place of his birth. His parents being people of culture and education his early advantages were of a somewhat superior char-His mother died, however, when he was eleven years old and. his father four years later, leaving him an orphan at fifteen years of age.

He attended for a time the academy at Lansingburgh—of which Alexander McCall, at a later date editor of the Troy Whig, was then the principal—and afterwards pursued his studies at the famous Kinderhook Academy which attracted students from all parts of the eastern and southern states. It was here that Martin Van Buren studied law with Judge Wm. P. Van Ness, and here he lived in his beautiful home Oakenwald, after his retirement from public life.

From Kinderhook Academy Mr Eddy went to Union College at Schenectady, where he entered the junior class, and from which he was graduated in 1834. Union College was at that time in a most flourishing condition, with the Rev. Dr. Eliphalet Nott at its head, and the graduating class with which Mr. Eddy left the institution, numbered more than two hundred young men, among whom he stood high as a student and scholar.

Soon after his graduation he began reading law with Stephen Ross of Troy, completing his studies with Marcus T. Reynolds of Albany, New York. After being admitted to the bar he began practicing in Troy, became the representative, as attorney, of various important interests, and within a comparatively short time, had a large business in the law and chancery courts of the State. Professional business brought him later on to Chicago, and being impressed with its advantages and prospects he located here, although ,for several years thereafter he was compelled to spend a considerable portion of his time in the east, looking after affairs in which he had become interested.

Subsequent to his removal to Chicago, he became interested in various commercial enterprises and devoted but a portion of his time to the practice of law. He was one of the early dealers in bar iron and heavy hardware, and later engaged in the banking and brokerage business, accumulating a comfortable fortune and re-

tiring from active business before reaching an advanced age.

In the days of free banking and wild cat currency, Mr. Eddy was called upon to wind up the affairs of The Bank of Chicago, in which his brother, also a Chicago pioneer, had become largely interested through representations made to him as to the stability of the institution and the profits of its business. This bank issued currency in addition to doing a general banking business, and when Mr. Eddy took charge of it as conservator, appointed by a court of competent jurisdiction, he found its affairs in a badly tangled condition. Although much apprehension had been felt by depositors and bill holders as to the safety of their interests, Mr. Eddy succeeded by skillful financiering in redeeming all out-standing obligations in the way of currency, and paying depositors in full, saving thereby the good name and credit of the institution. A Democrat in politics, he has at various times been the candidate of his party for legislative and other honors, and only the fact that his party has been largely in the minority has kept him out of important official positions. While his business interests have monopolized his attention largely since he became a

resident of Chicago, and he has been more widely known as one of the sterling, upright and successful business men of the city, than as a member of the legal profession, he has nevertheless proven himself a well-read and thoroughly well-informed lawyer whenever occasion demanded it.

A gentleman of education and culture he has all his life been interested actively in whatever movements were set on foot to improve social conditions and to promote the progress and advancement of the city which has so long been his home. Although he is at the present time in his seventy-ninth year, his memory of the stirring events through which he has passed is unclouded, and from the rich store-house of his knowledge, is poured out from time to time many entertaining reminiscences of what happened in the earlier history of Chicago. In 1843, he married Isabella Campbell, of Schenectady, New York-who died in 1887-and has living four daughters, two of whom are married. An only son grew to manhood and died soon after entering the medical profession in which he had every prospect of achieving distinction.

HOWARD L. CONARD.

WHY HE BECAME A REPUBLICAN.

READING an account of the death of Judge James H. Matheny, of Springfield, Illinois, in September last, 1890, recalls to my mind a wonderful speech I heard him make at a most critical and interesting period in the history of our country. It was on the 2d or 3d of July, 1860, at a small hamlet known as Virginia, I think in Mason county, Illinois, where the writer happened to be on business. A large concourse of people had gathered there to hear this then young and eloquent lawyer, who was to give his reasons for supporting Mr. Lincoln rather than Judge Douglas for president. Mr. Matheny com menced by telling his hearers that he, as well as Mr. Lincoln, had always been a Whig, but that he had refused to follow Mr. Lincoln into the new party, simply because he had up to a recent date always held that the Southern people had as good a right, not only to their property in slaves, but also had the same right to take them into the new Territories of the United States, as the Northern people had to take their horses and cattle into these Territories, Said he: "I want to tell you, my friends, how and why I was led to change my views on so important a matter. I had occasion to visit St. Louis on

professional business a short time since, and, after I had transacted my business, I took a stroll along the levee, and, as I did, I came across some slave pens, where an auctioneer had been selling some human chattels, and, in one of these pens, I saw a slave mother and her little girl, nearly white, about eight or nine years old. Mother and child were crying bitterly, and while I was contemplating the scene, a big white ruffian, a perfect Legree, came along and halted in front of this particular pen, and said to the little heart-broken slave, 'come with me!' He was her new master, while another had bought the mother-whereupon the child cried more bitterly than ever, and by way of asserting his newly acquired authority over his human property, he hit her across the mouth with the back of his hand, so that the blood spurted out from her lips. This was too much for me," said the speaker, "I stood almost paralyzed with rage and indignation at this exhibition of a slave driver's brutality. My first impulse was to make an attempt to protect the poor little creature against the brutality of her inhuman master, but then I remembered that I was in a slave State, and would render myself liable under the Fugitive Slave

Law and perhaps be arrested as an Abolitionist. 'My God!' I said to nyself, 'is this the institution that I have been all these years defending and naking apologies for?' I then and there made a vow before heaven and in the presence of this poor slave nother and her slave child, that from thenceforth no effort of mine that I could lawfully make should be spared to destroy this thrice accursed institution."

Turning to the thousands before him, the speaker said: "I am here to-day, my friends, to carry out my vow, made in the presence of that little white slave girl and her poor mother-I am here to say to you that I have done with defending slavery, I am here to ask you to vote with me for Honest Abe Lincoln, who is the friend of the poor, whether white or black-will you do it?" An affirmative shout rang through the beautiful locust grove, where the meeting was being held, from thousands of throats, and hundreds of men and women gave vent to their emotion in tears and audible sobs. Indeed, it was more like a Methodist prayer meeting

than a political gathering. On my return to Springfield next day, I called on Mr. Lincoln and told him of Mr. Matheny's great speech and how it had affected the great mass of people who heard it. Mr. Lincoln seemed greatly interested over my recital of the interesting events and incidents of his friend's efforts, and showed not a little emotion when told of the deep sympathy the people manifested in the poor slave mother and her child. As I took my leave of him, he asked me what I thought now of the prospect of electing our ticket? That is the way he put the question. I replied that I had not changed my mind in regard to his election since my first interview with him in December of the previous year. I met him I think once more alive. I am not able to say to what extent Mr. Matheny took part in that ever memorable campaign, but this I can say, I never heard a more telling and effective political speech in all my life either before or since then, It was masterly, logical and truly JOHN W. HARMAN.

Brooklyn, N. Y., March, 1891.

HAD SEEN UGLIER MEN.

A NEW YORK MERCHANT'S INTERVIEW WITH MR. LINCOLN.

[It seems almost essential that there should appear in connection with the above, an account of several interviews held by Mr. Harman with Abraham Lincoln, one of which is referred to in the above and which appeared in a recent issue of the New York Times.

—Editor.]

In December, 1859, Mr. John W. Harman, who was then, as now, a merchant in this city, was in Springfield, Illinois, where he had legal business with his attorney, Major Stuart, Abraham Lincoln's relative and friend. Stuart was an old-line Whig, and did not agree politically with Mr. Lincoln nor with Mr. Harman, who was in full accord with the newly formed Republican party. One day, when business was over, Mr. Harman turned to Stuart and said, with the emphasis of a deep conviction: "Major, the next President of the United States is a resident of your city!"

"Who is he?"

"Abraham Lincoln."

"Oh, no," declared the Major.
"That can never be. Lincoln's views on the slavery question are altogether too advanced and pronounced."
Then he added: "Do you know Lincoln?"

Mr. Harman replied that he did not, but would be glad to make his acquaintance. "Come on," said the Major, "and I'll introduce you."

When they were going down stairs, a messenger overtook them and told Stuart that he was wanted immediately at the United States court room. He accordingly turned his guest over to Mr. Brown, his son-in-law, who led the way to Lincoln's office. When they entered, Mr. Harman's first vision was of that long, gaunt man, who sat with his back toward the door, a pair of long legs curled up beneath the deal table at which he was at work. An old rag carpet covered the floor, and upon it lay the mud that countless friends and clients had carried in. When the two had passed to the front of the table and Mr. Lincoln had looked up, Mr. Brown said: "Mr. Lincoln, here is a friend of yours from New York, Mr. Harman, who would like to make your personal acquaintance."

Lincoln arose, and extended his hand, "I must beg your pardon for the intrusion," said his caller, "as I have no business here, and came only through curiosity. I have been told

that you were the homeliest man in Illinois, and I came to see for myself."

"Well, well," said Lincoln with a laugh, "Do you find the declaration verified?"

"I've seen uglier men," Mr. Harman replied, "but I must confess that I would never pick you out for a handsome man." Then he added: "But what I came in here for, Mr. Lincoln, was to tell you that the National Republican Convention of next year will most certainly nominate you as its candidate for President of the United States."

"Do you think so?"

" I do."

"Well, I cannot but feel that you are too sanguine."

"I am not, and I will tell you why. Business has called me all over the West. I have been among the people, have noted how they feel, and have heard what they say, and I tell you nothing but the power of God Almighty can prevent it."

Mr. Lincoln's whole appearance showed that he was deeply moved, his voice trembled, and all he could say was: "Do you think so? Do you really think so?"

In July, 1860, business once more carried Mr. Harman to Springfield. Meanwhile the second National Republican Convention had met at Chicago and performed its work. When Major Stuart met his friend his greeting was, "You were right!

Abe's nominated. Have you seen him?"

" No."

Soon after Mr. Harman went over to the old State House, transformed into a Court House, where Lincoln sat upon a horsehair sofa in conversation with a friend. He saw Mr. Harman when a hundred feet away, and jumping up, ran over to him, grasped him by both hands which he shook vigorously, and said: "My friend, I remember you like a book! You are the man who predicted my nomination and election."

"Yes, and one-half of my prediction has come true, and the other half will also."

"Do you think so? Come in and sit down, I want to talk to you. Here is a letter I have just received from a man in Jackson, Mississippi. Read it over while I conclude my conversation with this gentleman."

Mr. Harman read the letter. It contained a number of questions as to Lincoln's beliefs and attitude upon public questions, ending with something like this: "Are you in favor of bringing our country back once more to what it was in the days of the fathers? If so, thou art the man!" "I would like to answer that letter," said Mr. Lincoln later, "but the committee won't let me. They won't let me write a letter to any one."

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Mr. Harman was in Springfield for some time and saw Lincoln almost every day. His respect and admiration increased with time, and when the President showed his great qualities and marvelous sagacity in the troubled years that followed, there was no surprise on the part of his New York friend, who had learned the man as he was and understood something of the power that was within him.

"The last time I saw him," said Mr. Harman, as he related the above incidents to a little group of friends in the rooms of the Ohio Society of New York, "was in the course of that visit to Springfield. He came down

town one evening dressed in white linen pantaloons and low shoes, with a wide margin between the bottoms of the one and the tops of the other; but he cared as little for appearances then as he did for politics, for his whole heart was wrapped up in his boy, who was dangerously ill with scarlet fever. He got the medicine he came after, and went home. The next time I saw him he was lying in his coffin in the City Hall of New York-his destiny fulfilled, the war over, the Union saved, the slave a free man, and the name of Abraham Lincoln immortal."

THREE LAWYERS OF MONTANA.

HON. DECIUS S. WADE, A CHIEF JUSTICE OF MONTANA.

WHEN President Grant, in 1871, was looking about for the man who was best able to fill all the requirements for the high position of Chief-Justice of Montana, he turned his eyes to Ohio, and made his choice in the person of one who had filled many places of responsibility with honor to himself and with satisfaction to others; and when he announced Judge Decius S. Wade as his choice, the appointment was recognized as one of the best that had been made anywhere in the West. The new official was not only trained in the law, but was a man of the highest character, and a member of a family

that had already furnished many sons who had been an honor to the State.

The appointment was made on March 17th, 1871, and until May, 1887, Judge Wade filled the high office in a manner that not only linked his name with the history of jurisprudence in the West, but made him one of the founders of law in Montana. During these sixteen years of labor, he was an indefatigable worker, and a close student of law. His opinions fill more than one half of the first six volumes of the Montana Supreme Court Reports, and very few of his rulings were ever overruled by the Supreme Court of the United States.

It may be truthfully said that his decisions had much to do with perfecting the practice of law in the courts of Montana, and of making a symmetrical code of laws. With such able associates as Judge Hiram Knowles, now Judge of the United States District Court of Montana, and Hon. Henry N. Blake, Chief Justice of the State, who for a long time served with him on the bench, it is but natural that few errors of opinion should be made. Their decisious are everywhere recognized as among the soundest and ablest in the whole country.

That Judge Wade should achieve distinction, and that he should possess qualities of mind and of character of the highest order, is but what would be expected in one of his lineage, and the descendant of a family that long since made a mark in American history. He came of that parent stock that gave Benjamin F. Wade to the service of his country, at a time when men of his courage and principles were in demand. Hardly anything better can be said of any man's heritage of blood, than that he was "one of the Wades of Ohio." He was born at Andover, Ashtabula county, Ohio, on January 23d, 1835, the son of Charles H. Wade and Juliet Spear, both natives of Massachusetts; and many of the name are met in the early history of that State. "Ancient Medford," says Hon. A. G. Riddle, in his "Life of Benjamin F. Wade," "five or six miles to the northwest of more ancient Boston, at the head of navigation of the small Mystic river, was the Massachusetts seat of the Wades. Thither came Jonathan Wade, from county of Norfolk, England, in 1634. He seems for a time to have been at Ipswich, where he was a freeman in 1634. He receives much and honorable mention in the history of Medford. At what time he transferred himself to the latter place, does not appear, probably some years later; for we find him buying four hundred acres of land on the south side of the river, near Medford Bridge, October 2d, 1656. He is spoken of as Major Wade, a man of worship, who paid the largest tax of any man in Medford. He gave the town a landing, about 1680, one of several which Medford had.'

The descendants of this early man of colonial affairs, are found all through New England's stirring history, but space will allow no extended mention as to them. Of them was James Wade, the father of Senator Wade, and grandfather of Judge D. S. Wade. He removed to Ohio, and built a home in the wilderness, in 1821; but he had already shown his love of country, by fighting for its cause at Bunker Hill, and all through the Revolutionary war.

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Decius Wade was the son of a farmer, and his early years were spent in three months of school, and nine of labor, like the boys all about him. But he made the maximum use of

such opportunites as he had, and to such good advantage that he was teaching a district school at the age of sixteen. This was his winter occupation until he was twenty-two years of age, the rest of the year being given to his own education at the Kingsville Academy, one of the best educational institutions of Ashtabula county. While thus employed, he also pursued the study of law under the supervision of his uncles, Senator Wade and Edward Wade, who was a member of Congress from the Cleveland district for eight years. He was admitted to the bar at Jefferson, the seat of Ashtabula county, in 1857, and then commenced the practice of his profession.

When the first call came for troops, in 1861, and President Lincoln asked for the seventy-five thousand men, young Wade was among the earliest to respond. He was elected first lieutenant of his company, and afterwards upon the call of Governor Tod for volunteers to defend Cincinnati, which was menaced by Kirby Smith, he was one of the famous "squirrel hunters," who caught up any gun that came handy, and went to the defence of their State.

The young lawyer had not been long in the harness, before he was elected to the responsible office of Probate Judge of Ashtabula county, this honor coming in 1860. Here he served seven years, and then declined a renomination. He returned to his practice, only to be again called to a

responsible public position. In 1869 he was elected by the district composed of the counties of Ashtabula, Lake and Geauga, as their representative in the State Senate. Here he served two sessions; and it was while in this service, that President Grant appointed him to the Chief Justiceship of Montana. As Senator, he made a mark upon the State legislation of the day; and two of his speeches, one npon minority representation, and one advocating the passage of the Fifteenth Amendment, were copied and commented upon, all through the State. It is probably needless to say, at this late point, that Judge Wade has always been a Republican, and that he has always been liberal in his religious views.

Since his retirement from the bench, Judge Wade has been by no means idle. He is one of the Code Commissioners of Montana, in connection with Governor B. Platt Carpenter and Judge F. W. Cole, and it is the general opinion of the legal fraternity that their revision and codification when submitted to the inspection of those competent to judge, will be pronounced equal to that of any State in the Union.

Since his retirement from the bench, Judge Wade has been fully and successfully occupied in the practice of law, at Helena, where is his home, and where his fellow citizens hope he may spend the remainder of his useful and honorable life. They can appreciate, as no one else can, the value

of his services to their State. They know that during his long term of office, by strict enforcement of the statutes, by careful charges to the jury, and by a determination to suppress crime, he did much to sustain public order, and to educate the people to a proper regard for the dignity of the law. He had served on the bench with Associate Justices Knowles, Murphy, Servis, Blake, Galbraith, Conger, Coburn and Pollard. He had seen the principles of law on many important points, not only established, by his industrious study and ability, but maintained by the Supreme Court of the United States in nearly every instance. The first criminal ever hung in the Territory, by virtue of law, and a jury's verdict, was sentenced by him. To these claims to the good will of the people, come the added virtues of an honoralle personal life, and a character that finds expression in deeds of good, and a marked respect for the rights of others.

As if even the above labors were not enough, Judge Wade has found time to occupy his pen in various literary directions. He is a frequent contributor to law magazines, and has projected a work on the law of evidence, but official labors have so occupied him that only a few chapters have been written. Some years ago

he wrote and published a very interesting novel which was widely read in Montana, and highly enjoyed. It was entitled: "Clara Lincoln," and although written during leisure moments and as a relaxation from severe official duties, takes high rank among the works of fiction of the day, and has found a place in nearly every library in the new State, and in many outside.

Judge Wade's labors are his best monument. His place in the early history of Montana was no bed of flowery ease. In the discharge of his duties he was compelled to "rough it," as the expressive Western saying goes, and to endure hardships and privations unknown to wearers of the ermine in the East. Although not a pioneer in the Territory, he may well claim the honor of "blazing the trail" in Montana jurisprudence, and of establishing precedents in the construction of territorial laws that have stood the tests of all the higher courts of the United States. The people of Montana owe him a great debt of gratitude and honor, for his long and faithful service.

Judge Wade was married, in 1863, to Miss Bernice Galpin, a most amiable and accomplished English lady. They have one daughter, Miss Clare L. Wade, who has recently graduated from Wellesley.

WILLIAM CHUMASERO.

Among those who have added honor to the brief but fruitful history of the bench and bar of Montana, is the able and distinguished jurist whose name is given above. He was born in Nottingham, England, on July 9th, 1818, the second son of Isaac and Frances Chumasero, and came to Rochester, New York, with his parents in July, 1829.

He studied law in Rochester and Buffalo, and was admitted to practice in New York in 1838. In the year following he removed to Illinois, and was admitted to the Illinois bar. In September of the same year, 1839, he settled in Peru, La Salle county, where he pursued a successful practice until April, 1864. In that year, he removed to what was then Idaho Territory before the territorial organization of Montana, and upon its admission, he became a member of the Montana bar. He there continued in successful practice until he retired from active life, in April, 1888.

The above is but the rapid outline of a busy and eventful life; and whoever may ultimately write the history of the bar of Montana, will be forced to accord to Judge William Chumerso, its most important and interesting chapter.

His advent into the territory was almost contemporaneous with the establishment of civil government amidst these mountains, and was considerably in advance of the time when courts of justice had demonstrated their ability to maintain law and order among the adventurous and restless spirits that constituted so large a portion of our community in those early halcyon days, when diggings that did not pay more than an ounce to the man per day, were considered fit only for Chinamen. The vigilantes were at the very zenith of their power, when Judge, Chumerso arrived in the territory. and hung out his modest shingle. That organization had little use for lawyers, and no very great confidence in the courts, or the forms of law as administered in older communities. They had banished two or three lawyers who had been assigned by themselves to defend persons accused of being road agents. The counsel thus assigned to the discharge of the duties so imposed on them, had, in one or two instances, made such a zealous and earnest defense as to make it a matter of extreme difficulty for the prosecuting attorney of the organization to secure a conviction in its own court.

Very naturally this powerful organization felt that it knew better how the law should be administered, than all the lawyers; and perhaps it was true that the speedy justice dealt out by that body was better for this community as then constituted, than would have been the more careful and humane methods of the courts. Another thing which tended to weaken the confidence of the general public in the ability of the courts to afford adequate security for life and property, was the fact that there did not seem to be any statute law in force in the territory. At the time of Judge Chumerso's arrival, in the spring of 1864, the Idaho Legislative Assembly had met and enacted a code of laws; but the result of their labors had not been made public. In the winter of 1864 the first Legislative Assembly of Montana convened at Bannack, and immediately after the adjournment of that body, the territorial secretary transmitted to an eastern publishing house, all of the enrolled bills filed in his office, for the purpose of having them published in the form of statutes; but it was about three years afterward before any of the published volumes found their way back into the territory. In the meantime, the uncertainty as to what had, or had not been enacted, presented the gravest embarrassments to the administration of justice of the courts. The condition of affairs, therefore, which Judge Chum. asero found existing when he first

settled down to the practice of his profession in Virginia City, was anything but encouraging to a lawyer. He had, however, been carefully educated in his profession at Rochester, New York, and his long practice at the Illinois bar as a competitor of some of its most noted and distinguished members, had thoroughly equipped him for engaging in any legal controversy likely to arise here. not too much to say of him that his established reputation for learning and ability in his profession, and his high character as a man and public spirited citizen, contributed very greatly toward inspiring the general public, with sufficient confidence in the courts, to enable those tribunals to at least divide the honors with the vigilantes in put ishing malefactors. Shortly after his arrival in Virginia City, he was appointed District Attorney for that judicial district, which position he filled in the most creditable manner for something more than a year, when he removed to Helena. Here he settled down to the practice of his profession, and until his retirement from the bar in July, 1889, his name was connected with almost every important case which is to be found in the court dockets of Lewis and Clarke county, or any of the adjoining counties. Suitors who succeeded in retaining him in their behalf, felt that their causes were already half won. Possessed of extensive and profound learning, sharpened by years of close practice, he was

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listened to with the utmost attention by courts and juries, and his urbane and courteous treatment of his brethren at the barrobbed them of any envy they might have felt at his success. At the ripe age of seventy, and after fifty years continuous practice, with his mental faculties practically undimmed, he retired from the profession, having acquired a sufficient competency to enable him to spend the evening of his days free from carking cares, and in the enjoyment of those luxuries which seem the proper reward of a well-spent life. The Judge was married in 1845 to Miss Mary E. Brown, of Peru, Illinois, and has raised a family of three daughters, two of whom, Mrs. J. K. P. Miller, of Deadwood, Dakota, and Mrs. C. A. Broadwater, of Helena, are married; while the youngest, Miss Antoinette, still brings joy and light to the paternal hearth. Socially, the Judge's family have always stood high. His charming wife and lovely daughters have always been regarded as leaders in every community in which they have resided.

SAMUEL WORD.

THERE are none more deserving a permanent place in the history of the State or Nation than those men of talent, ability and energy who, casting behind all the luxuries and comforts of civilization, left the beaten path and sought the frontier, there to dedicate their lives, their fortunes and achievements in new realms and amid new scenes, to the making of those commonwealths that have added increased lustre and renown to the flag of the American Union.

Among the vanguard of these pioneers was Samuel Word. He left a lucrative practice in Oregon, Holt county, Missouri, to cast his fortunes with those who first came to the Rocky Mountains, and since that

time he has beheld every changing phase of human existence in the great West. For twenty-seven eventful years he has been a leader of acknowledged pre-eminence and ability among Montanians. He has achieved fame and distinction in the West, but when one reflects upon his natural endowments and talents, and considers that they have been gladly given to the crude formation of a new and undeveloped country, rather than to the finished culture of older communities, it must be said with unstinted praise, that few men of equal attainments have ever made the unconscious sacrifice of personal ambition that has constantly attended his career in the West. This is especially

true when it is known that Mr. Word has always eschewed political honors. In earlier days, in response to party calls, he was elected and served four terms in the Legislature of the Territory, in both the upper and lower houses; but men of talent for that particular service were scarce, and he obeyed the call to duty as a patriot rather than an office-seeker. In 1878-9, he was Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Territory. He was sent as a delegate to the Democratic National Convention that nominated ex-President Cleveland in Chicago in 1884, and it was through the efforts of himself and his colleague, ex-Gov. Samuel T. Hauser, that the delegates from the Territories secured for the first time the right to cast their votes in a Democratic National Convention.

Mr. Word was born in Barbourville, Knox county, Kentucky, January 19th, 1837. His father was William Word. His mother's maiden name was Susan Boyd Banton. His paternal ancestry, so far as they have been traced, came from Scotland and settled in South Carolina some time before the American Revolution. His maternal ancestors were among those who early migrated from Virginia into Kentucky. Mr. Word's father was born in Powell's Valley, Tennessee. He went with his father's family into Knox county, Kentucky, where he was raised and lived, and where Samuel Word was born and lived until he was fifteen or sixteen

years of age. His father left Knox county, and for several years resided in the town of Somerset, Pulaski county, Kentucky. In the Spring of 1856 Mr. Word's father emigrated to Kansas. In 1854 young Word went to Bethany College, Virginia. After a short period spent at college, his health failing, he went to Kansas, where his father had in in the meantime located. Before leaving Kentucky and before going to Bethany he commenced reading law with Andrew J. James, afterwards Attornev General of the State of Kentucky, but feeling the lack of education and appreciating its advantages, he left Mr. James' office and for a while taught school in order that he might secure the means wherewith to pay his way through college, his father being too poor to afford him collegiate training. In 1856, after leaving college, and after a short time spent in Kansas, he went into the office of Silas Woodson, of Missouri, afterwards Governor of that State. He remained there until August, 1858. Having obtained license to practice law from Judge Elijah H. Norton, now one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the State of Missouri, he commenced the practice of law in Oregon, Holt county, Missouri, as a partner of Colonel James Foster of that place, and after three or four years of successful practice at the bar, he came West. In the meantime he had married the only daughter of his part-

ner. He came to what was then Idaho Territory, now Montana. He reached Alder Gulch in the Summer of 1863, and commenced placer mining, Alder Gulch at that time being the Mecca of every one who had heard of the almost incredible stories of its golden wealth. An army of placer miners swarmed for miles in this gulch, working by day and night, and taking out immense quantities of pay dirt. After mining awhile Mr. Word began practicing law in Virginia City, the most populous mining camp then in Montana, situated at the head of Alder Gulch, where most of the wealth that came from Alder Gulch found ready circulation in all the fluent channels of the primitive mining camp. After a year or two spent in the West, Mr. Work returned east to settle his matters there, and to return West with his wife, to permanently locate in Montana. He has practiced law ever since. He has been successful in all his practice, but as a jury lawyer he has been pre-eminently so. For the quibbles and technicalities of the law he has an utter contempt; for whatever of broad and uncompromising justice it may evolve a profound respect. One of the noted cases in which his great ability as a jury lawyer was demonstrated was that of the Territory vs. McAndrews, tried in the year 1877. It was a case of homicide. Mr. Word was employed by the county commissioners of Jefferson county to assist in the prosecu-

tion of the case. He agreed on condition that should he at any time during the course of the trial feel satisfied of the innocence of the accused, he would be allowed to withdraw from the case. The condition As the case prowas agreed to. gressed, Mr. Word became so thoroughly convinced of the guilt of the accused, and of the heinousness and brutality of his crime, that when he summed up the case for the Territory he called into requisition all his magnificent powers of denunciation, invective, and eloquent anatomization of human passions and emotions, and delivered one of the most powerful pleas ever addressed to a jury. The prisoner was convicted, and after an appeal to the Supreme Court, which was decided against the defendant, he was hanged. The speech itself is still vividly remembered by those who were present. Mr. Word has tried many capital cases before and since that time, but none, perhaps, in which he displayed more ability than in the case of the Territory vs. Mc-Andrews.

As an orator Mr. Word appears to even greater advantage before a large audience than in the contracted limits of a court room. His voice, his presence, his wit, the wealth of his illustrations, find wider scope and horizon. There is perhaps no orator in Montana who can draw a larger audience or hold an audience under more absolute sway. He has the voice, the grace and charm of style,

the ready wit, the apt metaphor, the physical proportions that fill the eye, and, more than all else, that indefinable thing called eloquence.

In 1865, Governor Edgerton appointed Mr. Word prosecuting attorney for an unexpired term for the first judicial district of Montana. He served the unexpired term and was elected, and served for the succeeding term of two years. He also acted in the capacity of counsel for the Union Pacific Railway in Montana, for nine years, until his removal to Helena three or four years ago, residing at Butte and Virginia cities during the time of his employment in the service of that company.

Mr. Word conceived the project of placing the famous Drum-Lummon mine on the market. Thomas Cruse, the owner and discoverer of the mine, refused to bond his property on any terms. Mr. Word finally secured consent to place the mine on the market, and sent A. H. Mallory to London to form a syndicate. The history of the sale of this mine to an English syndicate is one of the red-letter pages in the history of mining in Montana, and to the tact, judgment and ability of Mr. Word, Mr. Jeff Lowry and Mr. Mallory, is due the credit of giving at that time, 1884-5, an impetus to the mining industry in the Territory of Montana, which undoubtedly has tended to attract the attention of the outside world to the mineral wealth of Montana. It went far towards dispelling the diffidence then

existing in regard to mining speculation and enterprises. Thousands of men, too, were given employment, and the mine to-day is one of the best paying and most successful mining properties in the country.

Another enterprise which gives Mr. Word a place among the projectors of vast business and industrial enterprises, was the placing, together with other interested parties, of the Rocky Fork coal properties on the market. For years, the people of Montana relied upon the forests for their fuel. No effort had ever been set on foot to prospect the country for coal, gold and silver mining being the all-predominant industry of the Territory, and the attention of everyone being turned in that direction. Mr. Word, together with Hon. Walter Cooper, of Bozeman, came into possession of the Rocky Fork coal fields, and immediately set to work to place them upon the market. In this, by enlisting the efforts of such men as Samuel T. Hauser, Henry Villard, Thos. F. Oakes, James L. Platt and James B. Hubbell, he was successful. A branch railroad, fifty miles in length, was built from Laurel, on the Northern Pacific Railroad, to Red Lodge, where the coal fields are located.

Since the Rocky Fork coal mines were developed, coal fields over the entire State have been discovered and developed. A new industry was opened up and there sprung into existence latent energies that have been

directed in a channel heretofore unknown in Montana. To-day, cheap fuel, the one great desideratum that had held back and imprisoned the forces of progress in this State, has been found, and the machinery of a thousand industries set in motion.

In politics, Mr. Word has always been a steadfast Democrat. He has cheerfully fought the battles of the Democratic party in Montana during its many campaigns, giving to that party unstintingly in every crisis, and without expectation of reward, the weight of his influence, his eloquence, his energy, and his judgment and knowledge of public affairs. been said, he has never been an officeseeker, but has always uncomplainingly laid aside his own affairs to enter into the public discussions of the political canvass, believing sincerely that every loval citizen should espouse and urge his honest convictions in matters of governmental policy.

Socially, Mr. Word is one of the most genial and entertaining of men. He is always approachable and ever ready to listen to a statement, no matter what the individuality of its source. He has an indescribable charm of discourse, and a dash and flow of wit and anecdote that make him a welcome and indispensible

guest at every social board. His family are leaders in the social circle which has made Helena famous as a center of culture, and Mr. Word's residence is undoubtedly the most magnificent architectural design between St. Paul and Tacoma. Helena's homes excel in architectural beauty those of any other city of its size in the West, and the Word residence surpasses in dimensions, in beauty and in unostentatious richness of ornamentation that of any other in Helena. Besides Mr. and Mrs. Word, the family consists of their son, William, twenty-nine years of age, who married Miss Alice Cowan, of St. Joseph, Mo.; Robert Lee, twentyfive years of age, now finishing a course of law at Columbia College, New York; Charles F., twenty years of age, now at Yale College, and who has also a law expectancy; and May, sixteeen years of age.

Mr. Word has accumulated an enviable fortune from his law practice, and in the development of business enterprises, and has always liberally bestowed his wealth in private beneficence and in gratifying the needs and tastes of himself and his family. He is the head of the firm of Word & Smith, one of the leading law firms of the State.

C. P. CONNOLLY.

REMINISCENCES OF THE THIRTY-SIXTH AND THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESSES.

BY HON. JOHN HUTCHINS, A MEMBER FROM THE THEN TWENTIETH DISTRICT

OF OHIO.

XXII.

THE state of Tennessee seceded May 6th, 1861, but not without active and strong opposition from the leading Unionists among whom were: Wm. R. Brownlow, Andrew Johnson, afterwards President of the United States, and Horace Maynard, a member of the Thirty-sixth and Thirtyseventh Congresses; and on the same day (May 6) Arkansas seceded, and North Carolina May 20th. There can be but little doubt that the four States, which were the last to secede, were partially, if not wholly influenced by the attack upon Fort Sumter.

There was a strong Union sentiment in those four States, but there were many secessionists in the States of Maryland, Missouri and Kentucky and a few in Delaware. Representatives to the Confederate Congress were admitted from the States of Missouri and Kentucky although no duly called convention had been held in those States, to vote on the ques-

tion of secession. The State of Delaware elected a governor in 1858, William Burton, who received 7,758 to 7,544 for his opponent. The Legislature convened at Dover January 2d, 1861, and Governor Burton in his message to it, said among other things in speaking of the agitated condition of the country: cause of all the trouble is the persistent war of the Abolitionists upon more than two billions of property; a war waged from pulpits, rostrums, and schools, by press and people, all teaching that slavery is a crime and a sin, until it has become the opinion of a portion of one section of the country. The only remedy for the evils. now threatening is a radical change of public sentiments in regard to the question. The North should retire from its untenable position immediately."

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A commissioner, one Mr. H. Dickerson, from the State of Mississippi, was allowed to address the Legislature of



Delaware, and the two houses then passed unanimously a resolution in the words following: "Resolved—That having extended to the Hon. H. Dickerson, Commissioner from Mississippi, the courtesy due him as the representative of a sovereign State he represents, we deem it proper, and due to ourselves and the people of Delaware, to express unqualified disapproval of the remedy for the existing difficulties suggested by the resolutions of the Legislature of Mississippi."

The State of Maryland was visited by agents or commissioners from the southern States and Gov. Thomas H. Hicks was urged to call an extra session of her Legislature with a view to secession, and he made a response November 27, 1861, as follows: "Identified, as I am, by birth, and every other tie, with the South-a slaveholder, and feeling warmly for my native State, as any man can do-I am compelled by my sense of fair dealing, and my respect for the Constitution of our country, to declare that I see nothing in the bare election of Mr. Lincoln which would justify the South in taking any steps toward a separation of these States. Lincoln being elected, I am willing to await further results. If he will administer the Government in a proper way and patriotic manner, we are all bound to submit to his administration, much as we may have opposed his election. As an individual, I will cheerfully sustain him in well doing, because my suffering country will be benefitted by a constitutional administration of the Government. If on the contrary, he shall abuse the trust confided to him, I shall be found ready and determined as any other man to arrest him in his wrong courses, and to seek redress of our grievances by any and all proper means."

This is truly a sensible and patriotic response, but it did not give much encouragement to the agents of secession. But the subsequent course of Governor Hicks, showed sympathy with the southern States in their grievances against the public sentiment of the people of the free States, and he was in favor of almost any compromise that would satisfy the people of the slaveholding States, and prevent war. The secession craze was strong in the State of Missouri and in all probability, she would have passed an ordinance attempting to secede, had it not been for the zeal and efficient efforts of her loyal and union-loving citizens, among whom were: Mr. B. Gratz Brown and Mr. Frank P. Blair, Jr., an efficient member of the Thirty-sixth and Thirtyseventh Congresses. Gen, Nathaniel Lyon, born at Ashford, Connecticut, July 14th, 1819, graduated at West Point, and being in command of the arsenal at St. Louis, at the commencement of the rebellion, broke up a camp of secessionists, established by the Governor of Missouri, C. F. Jackson, and in all probability,

actively contributed largely in preventing Missouri from joining the Confederate Government. He was a true and loyal soldier, and was killed at Wilson Creek in a battle fought with a secession force, August 10, 1861. He bequeathed nearly all his property, \$30,000, to the Government to aid in the prosecution of the war. Had he lived, he no doubt would have gained a front rank among the able generals of the Union army.

The strong disposition in commercial centres in the free States, after the election in 1860, of granting a compromise upon almost any terms that would satisfy the South, had great influence on the States which formed the Confederate Government, as well as upon the border States, that were kept from joining it. Soon after the election of Lincoln and Hamlin this disposition was manifested in public meeting already re-Many others might be ferred to. mentioned but a few will suffice to make clear the fact. A peace conference was called at Albany, New York, composed largely of influential Democrats and prominent old-line Whigs and Americans, January 31, 1861. Mr. Greeley, in his "American Conflict," says of it: "No convention which had nominations to make, or patronage to dispose of, was ever so influentially constituted," and he has given its proceedings at considerable length of which a few of the speeches will be quoted. Judge Amasa J. Parker, of Albany, was president. Judge

Parker on taking the Chair made an extended speech, and among other things said:

"This convention has been called with no view to new party objects. It looks only to the great interests of the State. We meet here as conservative and representative men who have differed among themselves as to measures of governmental policy, ready all of them, I trust, to sacrifice such differences upon the altar of our common country. He can be no true patriot who is not ready to yield his own prejudices, to surrender a favorite theory, and to clip even from his own party platform, when such omission may save his country from ruin otherwise inevitable." This with similar remarks was applauded by the con-The venerable Alex. B. vention. Johnson, of Utica, made an address in which he said: "To a superficial observer our difficulties consist of revolutionary movements Southern States; but these movements are only symptoms of a disorder, not the disorder itself; and before we can treat the disorder understandingly, with a view to its remedy, we must understand its cause; and we shall find it in the avowed principles on which the late presidential election was conducted to its final triumph-principles inculcating sectional hate in the place of federal kindness; in direct contravention with the dying injunction of the Father of his Country, and the most eminent of his successors in the

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Presidency, General Jackson. Possibly, all remedies may be withheld till the seceded States shall have become confederates together and refuse to return. In the possibility of this unhappy determination, and which the present aspect of parties compels us to consider, we are certain that the will of a large portion of the citizens of this State is against any armed coercion, on the part of the general or State government, to restore the Union by civil war. Speaking of the action of the Legislature of New York, of which he disproved, we have seen with disapprobation, the haste evinced by our Legislature to imbue their hands in fraternal blood, and the pernicious zeal, which, without even the apology of any legislative discretion, induced the transmission of this aggressive intention to the governors of not the seceded States, but of the border States, who, at the time, were struggling to restrain their citizens from secession, and, thus revealing to us, that unless our Northern people interfere, the mistaken sectionalism, which has produced our present misfortune, is not to be corrected by any evidence of its distinctiveness, but is to be continued by partizans, till the South is either subjugated or destroyed. The advocates of this horrid violence against the doctrines of our Declaration of Independence, and, which, if successful in its object, would constitute a more radical revolution in our form of government

than even secession, certainly mistake not only the age in which we live, but the people whom they represent, and who sympathize in no desire to take a bloody revenge on those who think they can live more peacefully and prosperously alone than in a Union with those who have, for years, irritated them almost to madness, by denouncing them as a reproach and a disgrace."

Mr. Johnson concludes his speech as follows: "Finally, if Congress and our States cannot, or will not, win back our Southern brethren, let us, at least, part as friends; and then possibly, if experience shall, as we suppose it will, show the departed States, that, in leaving the Union, they have only deserted a happy home, they may be willing to sue us to readmit them; or, if they shall find a permanent separation more desirable than the Union, we may still exist together as useful and profitable neighbors, assisting each other when either is threatened by injustice from the nations of Europe; and the two sections, instead of wasting their time and energies in quarreling with each other about slavery, will at least have more time to severally employ all their energies in making their own prosperity in their own way."

Governor Horatio Seymour made a long speech finding fault with the Republicans in Congress, in refusing co-operation in establishing or legalizing slavery in the Territories, and depricating the anti-slavery agitation in the North as productive of much evil, and that the North had no alternative but compromise or civil war. Saying: "We are advised by the conservative States of Kentucky and Virginia that if force is used, it must be executed against the united South. It would be an act of folly and madness, in entering upon this contest, to underrate our opponents, and thus subject ourselves to the disgrace of defeat in an inglorious warfare. Let us also see if successful coercion by the North is less revolutionary than successful secession by the South. Shall we prevent revolution by being foremost in overthrowing the principles of our government, and all that makes it valuable to our people, and distinguishes it among the nations of the earth?

"The question is simply this. Shall we compromise after war, or without war?"

Mr. James S. Thayer, formerly a Whig, made a speech from which a brief extract only will be made. "If we cannot, we can at least, in an authoritive way and a practical manner arrive at a basis of peaceable operation; we can at least by discussion enlighten, settle and concentrate the public sentiment in the State of New York upon this question, and save it from that fearful current, that circuitously, but certainly, sweeps madly on, through the narrow gorge of enforcement of the laws to the shoreless ocean of civil war. Against this, under all circumstances in every

place and form we must now, and at all times oppose a resolute and unfaltering resistance. The public mind will bear the avowal, and let us make it-that if a revolution of force is to begin, it shall be inaugurated at home. And if the incoming administration shall attempt to carry out the line, that has been foreshadowed, we announce that the hand of black Republicanism turns to blood-red, and seeks from the fragment of the Constitution to construct a scaffolding for coercion-another name for execution-we will reverse the order of the French Revolution, and save the blood of the people, by making those who would inaugurate a reign of terror, the first victims of a national guillotine."

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Mr. Thayer argued at great length that the Southern States, were justified in secession, if the policy of the incoming administration, in excluding slaves from the Territories, was to be carried out, as the institution would be placed where the public mind will rest satisfied in the belief that it is in the course of ultimate extinction.

The able jurist, ex-Chancellor Reuben H. Walworth, appeared upon the platform in support of the resolutions reported by the committee, in tenor and speech, of the speeches quoted, and many other things of the same import, said: "Civil war will not restore the Union, but will defeat, forever, its reconstruction."

Mr. George W. Clinton, of Buffalo,

son of the great statesman, De Witt Clinton, made an able speech, in opposition to an amendment offered to one of the resolutions which was in substance to the effect, that if the Federal Government should use force under the pretence of enforcing the laws, it would cause civil war, which seems like an oasis in the great desert of the compromising spirit, which controlled the convention. Brief extracts from the speech will be given.

"We all agree in detesting the very thought of war. (Applause). But is country gone? Is the Union dissolved? Is there no government binding these States in peace and harmony? Why, the proposition was before you, ten minutes ago, that this Union was dissolved and you voted it down. God grant that it may for ever continue! (Applause). let us conciliate our erring brethren, who under a strange delusion, have as they say, seceded from us; but for God's sake, do not let us humble the glorious government, under which we have been so happy !-which has done, and, if we will by judicious means sustain it, will yet do, so much for the happiness of mankind. Gentlemen, I hate to use the word that would offend my Southern brother, erring as he does; but we have reached a time, when as a man-if you please, a Democrat-I must use plain terms. There is no such thing as legal secession. There is no such

thing, I say, unless it is a secession which is authorized by the original compact,-and the Constitution of these United States was intended to form a firm and perpetual Union. There is no warrants for it in the Constitution. Where, then, do you find a warrant for it? Is it in the unhappy delusion of our Southern brethren, who doubt our love for them and our attachment to the Constitution? Let us remove that illu-We will try to do it. But if secession be not lawful, oh! what is it. I use the term reluctantly but truly-it is rebellion (cries of No. No. revolution) It is rebellion! rebellion against the noblest government, that man ever framed for the benefit of the world."

Mr. Clinton continued at considerable length, using strong reasons for the positions he had taken, and from the applause, with which his remarks were received, a portion of his audience was in sympathy with him. The amendment which he opposed, was withdrawn and the resolutions of the committee were adopted. These resolutions, eight in number, expressed mainly the sentiment of the speakers in the convention.

The conventions and assemblages, in the great commercial centres of the North, samples of which have been quoted, in the preceding chapters, gave encouragement to the seceded States that their plan would succeed; and in case of conflict, the

North would be either hopelessly divided or be compelled to recognize a separation.

Mr. Greeley, in his "American Conflict," quotes Mr. Roscoe Conklin, a distinguished member of the 36th and 37th Congresses, and afterwards, a Senator in Congress from the State of New York, as saying when the proceedings of the Convention at Alabama referred to in the preceding chapter, reached Washington, they were hailed with undesigned exultation by the Secessionists still lingering in the halls of Congress; one of whom said to him, triumphantly, "If your President should attempt coercion, he will have more opposition at the North than he can overcome." The writer can attest that the influence of the public meeting, held in the North, opposing coercion, was so dense, at Washington, that like the darkness of Egypt in the days of Pharaoh, it could be felt.

The Confederates, at Charleston, South Carolina, uninfluenced by the conciliatory inaugural of President Lincoln, and being unable to induce Major Anderson in command of the little garrison (74 men) in Fort Sumter, to surrender, opened fire upon it, April 12th, 1861, and continued it vigorously the next night and day, until the Fort was set on fire and badly damaged and Major Anderson was compelled to surrender and evacuate the Fort, but he obtained honorable terms. The following is a

copy of a letter he addressed to the Secretary of War at Washington: Steamship Baltic, off Sandy Hook, April 18, 1861.

The Honorable S. Cameron,

Secretary of War, Washington, D. C. Al

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Sir-Having defended Fort Sumter for thirty-four hours, until the quarters were entirely burned, the main gates destroyed, the georgewall seriously injured, the magazine surrounded by flames, and the door closed from the effects of the heat, four barrels and three cartridges of powder only being available, and no provisions but pork remaining, I accepted terms of evacuation offered by Gen. Beauregard, (being the same offered him on the 11th instant, prior to the commencement of hostilities) and marched out of the Fort, on Sunday afternoon, the 14th instant, with colors flying and drums beating, bringing away company and private property, and saluting my flag with fifty guns.

Robert Anderson, Major First Artillery.

On the 15th day of April, three days after the attack upon Fort Sumter, President Lincoln issued a proclamation, in substance, as follows:

"Whereas, the laws of the United States have been for some time past, and now are, opposed, and the execution thereof obstructed, in the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Lousiana and Texas, by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the powers vested in the marshals by law: now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, in virtue of the power in me vested by the Constitution and the laws, have thought fit to call for the militia of the several States of the Union to the aggregate number of 75,000 in order to suppress said combinations, and to cause the laws to be duly executed. The details for this object will be immediately communicated to the State authorities through the War Department. I appeal to all loyal citizens to favor, facilitate and aid this effort to maintain the honor, the integrity, and the existence of our National Union, and the perpetuity of popular Government, and to redress wrongs already long endured. I deem it proper to say that the first service assigned to the forces hereby called forth will probably be to repossess the forts, places and property which have been seized from the Union, and in every event the utmost care will be observed, consistently with the object aforesaid, to avoid any devastation, any destruction of, or interference with property, or any disturbance of peaceful citizens of any part of the country; and I hereby command the persons comprising the combinations aforesaid, to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes, within twenty days from this date.

Deeming that the present condition of public affairs presents an extraordinary occasion, I do hereby, in virtue of the power in me vested by the Constitution, convene both Houses of Congress. The Senators and Representatives are, therefore, summoned to assemble at their respective chambers at 12 o'clock, noon, on Thursday, the 4th day of July next, then and there to consider and determine such measures as, in their wisdom, the public safety and interest may seem to demand.

(After the formal conclusion, the proclamation was signed.)

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:

WM. H. SEWARD,

Secretary of State.

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ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:

WM. H. SEWARD,

Secretary of State.

OLD VIRGINIA.

VII.

AGAIN, "Immediately on the organization of congress (in Dec., 1784), Washington, with a careful discrimation between the offices of that body and the functions of the State, urged through its President that congress should have the western waters well explored, their capacities for navigation ascertained as far as the communications between Lake Erie and the Wabash, and a complete and perfect map made of the country at least as far west as the Miamis, which run into the Ohio and Lake Erie." I Bancroft's Constitutional History.

Does anybody doubt after reading this, on which side of the question Washington would be if now living, in regard to the construction of the Hennepin canal?

The immensity of the ungranted public domain which had passed from the English crown to the American people, invited them to establish a continental empire of republics. Lines of communication with the western country implied its colonization. In the war, Jefferson, as a member of the legislature, had promoted the expedition by which Virginia conquered the region northwest of the Ohio; as governor he had

taken part in its cession to the United States.

The cession had included the demand of a guarantee to Virginia of the remainder of its territory. This the United States had refused, and Virginia receded from the demand. On the first day of March, 1784, Jefferson, in congress, with his colleagues, Hardy, Arthur Lee and James Monroe, in conformity with full powers from their commonwealth, signed, sealed and delivered a deed by which, with some reservation of land, they ceded to the United States all claim to the territory northwest of the Ohio.

On the same day, before the deed could be recorded and enrolled among the acts of the United States, Jefferson, as chairman of a committee, presented a plan for the temporary government of the western territory from the southern boundary of the United States in the latitude of thirty-one degree to the Lake of the Woods. It is still preserved in the national archives in his own handwriting, and is as completely his own work as the Declaration of Independence. pressed upon Virginia to establish the meridian of the mouth of the Kanawha as its western boundary,

and to cede all beyond to the United States. To Madison he wrote: "For God's sake push this at the next session of assembly. We hope North Carolina will cede all beyond the same meridian;" his object being to obtain cessions to the United States of all southern territory west of the meridian of the Kanawha.

In dividing all the country northwest of the Ohio into ten States, Jefferson was controlled by an act of Congress of 1780 which was incorporated into the cession of Virginia. No land was to be taken up till it should have been purchased from the Indian proprietors and offered for sale by the United States. In each recipient State no property qualification was required, either of the electors or elected; it was enough for them to be free men, resident, and of full age. Under the authority of Congress, and following the precedent of any one of the States, the settlers were to establish a temporary government, when they should have increased to twenty thousand, they might institute a permanent government, with a member in Congress; having a right to debate, but not to vote; and, when they should be equal in number to the inhabitants of the least populous State, their delegates, with the consent of nine States, as required by the confederation, were to be admitted into the Congress of the United States on an equal footing.

The ordinance contained five other articles: The new State shall remain

forever a part of the United States of America; they shall bear the same relation to the confederation as the original States; they shall pay their apportionment of the federal debts; they shall, in their government, uphold republican forms; and after the year 1800 of the Christian era, there shall be neither slavery nor voluntary servitude in any of them.

At that time slavery prevailed throughout much more than half the lands of Europe. Jefferson, following an impulse from his own mind, designed by his ordinance to establish from end to end of the whole country, a north and south line, at which the western extension of slavery should be stayed by an impossible bound. Of the men held in bondage beyond that line, he did not propose the instant emancipation; but slavery was to be rung out with the departing century, so that in all the western territory, whether held in 1784 by Georgia, North Carolina, Virginia, or the United States, the sun of the new century might dawn on no slave.

To make the decree irrevocable, he further proposed that all articles should form a charter of compact, to be executed in Congress under the seal of the United States, to be promulgated, and to stand as fundamental constitutions betweeen the thirteen original States and the new States to be erected under the ordinance.

The design of Jefferson marks an era in the history of universal free-

dom. For the moment more was attempted than could be accomplished. North Carolina, in the following June, made a cession of all her western lands, but soon revoked it; and Virginia did not release Kentucky till it became a State of the Union. Moreover, the sixteen years during which slavery was to have a respite, might nurse it into such strength that at the end of them it would be able to defy or reverse the ordinance.

Exactly on the ninth anniversary of the fight at Concord and Lexington, Richard Dobbs Spaight, of North Carolina, seconded by Jacob Read, of South Carolina, moved to "strike out" the fifth article. The presiding officer, following the rule of the times, put the question: "Shall the question stand?" Seven States, and seven only, were needed to carry the affirmative.

Let Jefferson, who did not refrain from describing Spaight as "a young fool," relate what followed: "The clause was lost by an individual vote only. Ten States were present. The four Eastern States, New York and Pennsylvania were for the clause; Jersey would have been for it, but there were but two members, one of whom was sick in his chambers. South Carolina, Maryland and Virginia voted against it. North Carolina was divided, as would have been Virginia, had not one of its delegates been sick in bed."

The absent Virginian was Monroe, who for himself has left no evidence

of such an intention, and who was again absent when in the following year the question was revived, for North Carolina, the vote of Spaight was neutralized by Williamson.

Six States against three, sixteen men against seven, prescribed slavery; Jefferson bore witness against it all his life long. Wythe and himself, as commissioners to codify the laws of Virginia, had provided for gradual emancipation.

When, in 1785, the legislature refused to consider the proposal, Jefferson wrote: "We must hope that an overruling Providence is preparing the deliverence of these, our suffering brethren." In 1786, narrating the loss of the clause against slavery in the ordinance of 1784, he said: "The voice of a single individual would have prevented this abominable crime; Heaven will not always be silent; the friends to the rights of human nature will in the end prevail."

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To friends who visited him in the last period of his life, he delighted to renew these aspirations of, his earlier years.

In a letter written just forty-five days before his death, he refers to the ordinance of 1784, saying: "My sentiments have been forty years before the public; although I shall not live to see them consummated, they will not die with me; but, living or dying, they will ever be in my most fervent prayer."

The ordinance for the government

of the northwestern territory, shorn of its proscriptions of slavery, was adopted, and remained in force for Later in the session, three years. Jefferson reported an ordinance for ascertaining the mode of locating and disposing of the public lands. The continental domain, when purchased of the Indians, was to be divided by the surveyors into townships of ten geographical miles square, the townships into hundreds of one mile square, and with such precautions that the wilderness could be mapped out into ranges of lots so exactly as to preclude uncertainty of title. As to in-, heritance, the words of the ordinance were: "The lands therein shall pass in descent and dower according to the customs known in common law by the name of gavelkind."

Upon this ordinance of Jefferson, most thoughtfully prepared and written wholly by his own hand, no final vote was taken.

See 1st Bancroft's History of the Constitution of the United States, p. 153.

THE NATIONAL LAND LAWS.

Supplementing the action of the continental Congress in regard to Jefferson's ordinance of 1784, is the action of Congress in regard to the disposition and survey of the national domain of the west.

Bancroft, who has devoted much attention in his work on the Constitution to the west, in speaking upon this subject, among other things, says:

The sixteenth of March, 1785, was

fixed for the discussion of the affairs of the west.

The report that was before Congress was Jefferson's scheme for "locating and disposing of land in the western territory;" and it was readily referred to a committee of one from each State, Grayson being the member from Virginia and King from Massachusetts.

King, seconded by Ellery, of Rhode Island, proposed that a part of the rejected anti-slavery clause in Jefferson's ordinance for the government of the western territory should be referred to a committe; all that related to the western territory of the three southern States was omitted; and so, too, was the clause postponing the prohibition of slavery.

On the question for committing this proposition, the four New England States, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, voted unanimously in the affirmative; Maryland by a majority, McHenry going with the South, John Henry and William Hindman with the North. For Virginia, Grayson voted aye, but was overpowered by Hardy and Richard Henry Lee. The Carolinas were unanimous for the negative. So the vote stood, eight States against three; eighteen members against eight; and the motion was forthwith committed to King, Howell and Ellery.

On the 6th of April King, from his committee, reported his resolution, which is entirely in his own handwriting and which consists of two clauses: it allowed slavery in the Northwest until the first day of the year 1801, but not longer; and it "provided that always, upon the escape of any person into any of the States described in the resolve of Congress of the 23rd day of April, 1784, from whom labor or service is lawfully claimed in any one of the thirteen. original States, such fugitive might be lawfully reclaimed and carried back to the person claiming his labor or service, this resolve nothwithstanding." King reserved his resolution to be brought forward as a separate measure, after the land ordinance should be passed. "I expect," wrote Grayson to Madison, "seven States may be found liberal enough to adopt." But there is no evidence that it was ever again called up in Congress.

On the 12th of April the committee for framing an ordinance for the disposal of the western lands made their report, it was written by Grayson, who formed it out of a conflict of opinions, and took the chief part in conducting it through the house. As an inducement for neighborhoods of the same religious sentiments to confederate for the purpose of purchasing and settling together, it was a land for a people going forth to take possession of a seemingly endless domain.

Its division was to be into townships, with a perpetual reservation of one mile square in every township for the support of religion, and another for education. The house refused its assent to the reservation for the support of religion, as connecting the

church with the State; but the reservation for the support of schools received a general welcome. Jefferson has proposed townships of ten miles square; the committee of seven; but the motion of Grayson, that they should be of six miles square, was finally accepted. The South, accustomed to the mode of indiscriminate locations and settlements, insisted on the rule which would give the most free scope to the roving emigrant; and, as the bill required the vote of nine States for adoption, and during the debates on the subject more than ten were never present. The eastern people, though "amazingly attached to their own custom of planting by townships," yielded to the compromise that every other township should be sold by sections. The surveys were to be confined to one State and to five ranges, extending from the Ohio to Lake Erie, and were to be made under the direction of the geographer of the United States. The bounds of every parcel that were sold were fixed beyond a question; the mode of registry was simple, convenient, and almost without cost; the form of conveyance most concise and clear. Never was land offered to a poor man at less cost or with a safer title. For one bad provision, which, however, was three years after repealed, the consent of Congress was for the moment extorted; the lands, as surveyed, were to be drawn for by lot by the several States in proportion to the requisitions made upon them,

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and were to be sold publicly within the States. But it was carefully provided that they should be paid for in the obligations of the United States, at the rate of a dollar an acre. To secure the promises made to Virginia, chiefly on behalf of the officers and soldier who took part in conquering the Northwest from British authority it was agreed, after a discussion of four days, to reserve the district between the Little Miami and the Scioto.

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rtion hem, The land ordinance of Jefferson, as amended from 1784 to 1788, definitely settled the character of the national land laws, which are still treasured up as one of the most precious heritages from the founders of the republic. See Bancroft's History of the Constitution.

TOBACCO IN OLD VIRGINIA.

There is not in human history a more striking example of the utter infatuation of a people than is to be found in the history of Virginia regarding tobacco. Its discovery and introduction into England created such a demand for it that it soon became almost the sole staple of production in the plantation, and every means was made use of at home and abroad to stimulate its growth.

A recent historian says that "It is principally to the introduction of to-bacco into the markets of Europe, that Virginia owes, its place in history. This plant began to be tilled during the government by the London Company, but during the period when Virginia owes."

ginia was a crown colony its importance increased by leaps and bounds so that it soon became the foundation of her prosperity. The rapid development of the habit of using tobacco—America's most welcomed gift to the Old World—that the large profits that it offered to the tillers of the soil, led in the first place to a large immigration from England; and in the second place to the wide scattering of the population along the tide water district of the colony, and inland as far as the eastern slopes of the Blue Ridge."

Hening says, that "culture of tobacco seems to have been a favorite object with the first settlers, and was the only staple commodity to which they could be induced to turn their attention. In order to improve its quality various laws were passed limiting the number of plants to be cultivated by each hand and the leaves to be gathered from a plant.

Other details in the process of making it were also prescribed by the legislature, and to insure a just compensation for the labor of the planter, the price at which it was to be sold was fixed by the assembly at different times.

The first idea of inspecting tobacco is contained in an act passed in \$\pi630\$, before any warehouses were established. The process was very simple, and the penalty for offering unmerchantable tobacco in payment equally severe.

If a planter offered to pay away or

barter any bad tobacco, the commander of the plantation (an officer who united with the powers of a justice of the peace, the supreme military command of the settlement) with two or three discreet men, were directed to view it, and if found of bad quality to cause it to be burnt, and the owner was prohibited from planting any more tobacco until authorized by the general assembly.

At the next session the law was amended so as to make it the duty of the commander to issue his order either verbally or in writing to two 'sufficient men' to view the tobacco, who were in like manner, to burn it, if of bad quality. The same law was reenacted in the revisal of 1632. In 1633, warehouses, then called store-houses, were established, and the inspectors were to be composed of that member of the King's council whose residence was nearest any warehouse, and the commissioners of the several plantations as assistants.

In 1623-4, 21st James 1st monthly courts were organized "in the corporations of Charles City and Elizabeth City for the decyding of suits and controversies not exceeding the value of one hundred pounds of tobacco." I Hening, 125, 133.

THE BABLINGS OF WOMEN PUNISHED BY DUCKING THE WOMAN AND MAKING THE HUSBAND PAY 500 POUNDS OF TOBACCO.

By the act of 1661, 2 Hen. 75, every County Court was directed to have erected a ducking stool, and by act of 1662, 2 Hen. 166, it was enacted that "whereas oftentimes many babling women often slander and scandalize their neighbors, for which their poore husbands are often brought into chargeable and vexatious suits and cost in great damages.

"Bee it, therefore, enacted by the authority of the aforesaid, that in actions of slander occasioned by the wife as aforesaid, after judgment passed for the damages, the woman shall be punished by ducking, and if the slander be soe enormous as to be adjuged at a greater damage than five hundred pounds of tobacco, then the woman to suffer a ducking for each five hundred pounds of tobacco adjudged against the husband if he refuse to pay the tobacco."

WIVES BOUGHT WITH TOBACCO.

The part that tobacco played in the early settlement of Virginia is thus depicted by one of the historians of that commonwealth as follows: "In early years the voyagers to far off Virginia had been simply adventurersmen adventuring to seek their fortunes, but with no intention of settling and passing the remainder of their lives in the new land, looked upon the country as a place in which they can make no long tarrying, and neither brought their families with them nor established their homes there. They hoped to return in a few years with improved fortunes to England; but this was not the spirit that founds new commonwealths."

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Sandys clearly saw that unless Virginia was looked upon as home, the enterprise would miscarry, and the best means of making it such was plain to him.

What the Virginians required as a stimulus to exertion, was to have wives and children depending upon them.

With these they would perform honest labor cheerfully and not look back toward England when the hand was on the plow. Wife and child would make the home in the new land what home had been in the old. The result was that ninety young women were sent out by Sandys as

wives for the settlers—persons of unexceptional character who had volunteered for the purpose.

A singular feature of the arrangement was that their husbands were to purchase them. The expenditure of the company in sending them out was considerable, and it was required that those who selected them or were selected by them should repay the cost of their outfit and passage. This was fixed at one hundred and twenty pounds of tobacco—about eighty dollars. On payment of that amount the settler was entitled to a wife. Hening's Statutes at Large, Vol. I.

ELLIOTT ANTHONY.

TRINIDAD UPON THE LAS ANIMAS.

HER COAL FIELDS-A GREAT PAY ROLL,

When the locomotive, "David H. Moffat," (and the first to enter Colorado), left Cheyenne in 1872 for Denver, its wheels continued to revolve, not only until it reached the city of Trinity upon the river of Lost Souls, but until it had crossed the entire Rocky Mountain range.

The Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, as the pioneer enterprise of the kind in the State, in building its basal line along the mountain, fixed its southern terminus at the latter point, situated about three hundred miles from Cheyenne. Upon the railway

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thus built, and thereby promoted, may be named four distinctive or individual cities: Denver, Colorado Springs and Manitou; Pueblo; and Trinidad.

Colorado has, therefore, Denver, of world-wide reputation; Colorado Springs and Manitou, as National Health Resorts; Pueblo as a manufacturing metropolis, and Trinidad possessing the characteristics, to a degree, of them all.

Much as I have travelled over the State, and much as has been attempted at pen description, I confess sur-

prise at the impressions the latter city made upon my first visit. Recently, Major A. N. Towne and myself, as representatives of the MAGAZINE OF WESTERN HISTORY, spent a day viewing the principal points of interest in that city, and noting the improvements taking place-the evidences of municipal prosperity upon every hand, especially the fact of its rapidly becoming a city of beautiful and cultivated homes. Seeking the causes for this, in a locality so far removed from the capital of the State, the reason was found in the natural resources, embracing something of all the advantages that have contributed to the upbuilding of the other leading towns of this State. For Trinidad has unsurpassed climatic advantages; it is the trade and money centre of an immense territory, including portions of Northern Texas, Southern Colorado and Northern New Mexico. It is in the heart of the largest coal belt in the world and the supply depot for all the coke used in the great west.

The city has water works, whose mains bring the supply from mountain reservoirs, as pure and sweet as it is when the snow-flake first becomes a drop of water in this lofty land. Electric light is exclusively used. The school buildings are upon a scale commensurate with Emerson, Whittier, Longfellow and Grant in Denver. Church spires point heavenward from many an edifice devoted

to God's worship—representing all denominations.

It is 6,250 feet above the sea's level, and yet protected by mountain-barriers. The avenues of the northern portion of the city stop at the base of cliffs that rise a thousand feet abruptly above; a delightful climate with mountain scenery and attractions that render its situation picturesque in the extreme. Here about nine thousand people dwell. Three great railroads centre here; the Denver & Rio Grande, the Fort Worth and the Santa Fe. Upon the completion of the inter-State harbor at Galveston, this will be the first city in Colorado to feel the stimulus which that national enterprise will impart to the

I clip from the Financial News this item concerning

MINING:

While Las Animas county is rich in iron ore, limestone, granite, cement, silica, fire and potter's clay, graphite, copper and many other minerals, several of which are being profitably worked, her greatest wealth lies in her inexhaustable deposits of the finest and easiest-mined coal on the Repeated examinations continent. and reports by experts and practical authorities have already made the immense wealth of the Trinidad coal fields known to the world. Covering an area of 1,000 square miles, at an altitude where water is not encountered, with a dip of but I foot to the

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100, lie three workable veins, 7 to 14 feet thick, of the highest grade coking coal to be found anywhere. To-day, Trinidad coal is being shipped to Kansas City, all over Nebraska, New Mexico and Texas, not to mention Colorado, and there is scarcely a smelter in the State which is not supplied with her coke. The following brief description of the location of her coal mines we give, to assist the reader to gain a partial knowledge of the magnitude of the field which is now being mined.

The Engleville coal mine, operated by the Colorado Coal and Iron Company, lies two miles southeast of Trinidad, has a daily output of 1,200 tons, and operates 350 coke ovens.

The Starkville mines, two miles south, are operated by the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad. Daily output, 900 tons; operate 100 coke ovens.

The Sorpis mines, four miles southwest, are worked by the Colorado Fuel Company. Daily output, 1,500 tons; operate 100 coke ovens.

The Valley mine, five miles southwest, is worked by the Union Pacific Railroad. Daily output, 300 tons.

The Forbes mine, four miles north, is worked by the Union Pacific Railroad. Daily output, 1,000 tons.

The Road Canon mines, ten miles northwest, are worked by the Colorado Fuel Company and the Colorado Coal and Iron Company. Daily output, 600 tons.

The Victor mine, twenty miles

north, on Union Pacific Railroad. Daily output, sixty cars of coal, ten cars of coke. Ships coal to Texas, Kansas and Nebraska; coke to smelters at Pueblo and Silver City.

From a test made by the Quartermaster General of the United States. I learn that in fifty different kinds of bituminous coal, and from nearly every State in the Union where coal is produced, the Trinidad coal stands number "three" on the list, giving an evaporating power of seven and one-half pounds of water for each pound of coal. The coal production in the State, during the past five years, shows an average annual increase of twenty per cent., and the increase in the production from the Trinidad mines shows an average annual increase of thirty-one per cent. The total product of coke in Las Animas county is about seventy per cent, of that manufactured in the entire State.

It is estimated that the pay roll of these industries amounts to about \$75,000 per month. That is to say, that so much money is distributed in this community every thirty days, going into the hands of employees, thence into the different channels of trade and commerce—a steady stream of currency—a sort of financial irrigation, having the most desirable effects upon the prosperity of the city community. Whatever may be the amount of coal thus taken out of her coal-fields, it is just so much added to local capital. In other words, the

people of Las Animas county are not living upon and off one another, but are steadily accumulating property because of this great natural resource, whose veins of coal and iron protrude from the sides of her environing mountains. From this it would appear that the highest and best interests of Trinidad would be conserved by its capitalists retaining control of these great resources, that the money thus made might continue to be distributed among her residents, and all other home-enterprises, instead of going elsewhere.

The following citizens of Trinidad, representing the different professions and business enterprises named, made our stay extremely agreeable, while manifesting at the same time an interest in The Magazine of Western History:—

Hon. Caldwell Yeaman, lawyer; Hon. Delos A. Chappel, capitalist; Hon. James C. Gunter, judge of the district court; Mr. James Lynch, president of the American Savings Bank; Judge Henry F. Moore, A. Mansbach, Esq., merchant; H. R. Holloway, Esq., cashier of the Trinidad National Bank; Mr. H. J. Alexander, cashier First National Bank; Forbes & Co., wholesale grocers; W. E. Howlett & Co., hardware merchants; Jamieson Brothers, furniture dealers; Mr. L. H. Turner, furniture dealer; Munroe Mackenzie, manager of the Matador Land and Cattle Company; Dr. John Grass and Dr. Albert White, of the

medical profession; Mr. Walter Dearden, druggist; W. M. Wyman Esq., jeweler; Mr. Sol. Jaffa, of the Jaffa Merchantile Company and founder and owner of the Jaffa Opera House; McChesney & Hitte, lawyers; Hon. John M. John, mayor of the city; Hon. T. B. Collier, county treasurer; and Judge S. S. Wallace.

The return to Denver was made upon one of the luxurious trains of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad Company. Upon our right lay the plains, rolling eastward to the Mississippi; upon the left rose whitecapped mountains, seemingly vast accumulations of snow. Thus, through a perpetual, natural wonderland, and through towns and cities rapidly springing up along our iron highway, we arrived at the beautiful city of Denver.

Since I have given the translation of *Trinidad upon Las Animas*, I will close with a line concerning the origin and meaning of Denver: It is an old Norman place-name, De Anver, or D'Anver, and was assumed as a surname by Roland De Anver, who came thence to the conquest of England, A. D. 1066, as one of the companions of William the Conqueror.

Should Denver ever adopt municipal arms something very beautiful and bearing directly upon the origin of its name, would be the D' Anver armorial bearings—a red shield charged with a chevron between three five-pointed golden stars.





Delas Alchappell

HON, DELOS A. CHAPPELL.

ONE of the capitalists of Las Animas county, and of Trinidad, is Mr. Delos Allan Chappell, who was born April 29th, 1846, upon his father's farm in Wayne county, New York. His ancestors were of French extraction originally. Latterly they removed to England, whence they came to this country and ultimately settled in Vermont. His father's mother was related to Ethan Allan of Revolutionary fame. In 1852, the father removed to Michigan, and purchased a farm near Kalmazoo. The son began his education at Olivet College; later attended the University of Michigan, leaving its walls in 1868 when in the junior year. Remaining upon the farm two years after leaving college, Mr. Chappell then went to Chicago and opened an office as constructing engineer of water works; then became a contractor in that line, making that a specialty up to 1883.

While at Appleton, Wisconsin, in 1879, upon that business, Mr. Chappell was approached by some of the leading citizens of Trinidad, who made a request for him to visit that city to put up water works; accordingly he made his first trip to Trinidad that year. It resulted in the present investment, as a private enterprise, which went into operation in

October of 1879, Two years afterwards he organized the same into "The Trinidad Water Works Company," of which he is now president. His first trip was made on business only, to Trinidad. These were followed by others, which continued until Mr. Chappell became so infatuated with the climate, the natural resources and the prosperity of that city and the West generally, that in the winter of 1882 and 1883, he determined to make that city his permanent place of residence, and removed thither from Chicago at that time.

Upon one occasion, when in Chicago, Mr. Chappell was asked what he thought of the West; that was after one of his first trips. His reply was: "I thought it was a good place to make money, but I would as soon have a barrel of gold and live upon an island in the Atlantic Ocean," referring to his opportunities for spending it. But this view did not last long. He soon realized that the great West was making wonderful progressive strides, and that it presented rare chances, both for fortune-making and fortune spending, which were being rapidly embraced by men of push and capital. Each returning trip more and more deeply convinced him of this, and finally the resolve was made and executed to remove to the West, choosing Trinidad for his home and field of operations.

At this writing, Mr. Chappell is one of the most active and public-spirited citizens of Trinidad. He is president of "The Victor Coal Company," which owns about 4,000 acres of coal land, yielding 250,000 tons per annum; and otherwise largely interested as a capitalist in developing the resources of this promising city and county.

In every way practicable has Mr.

Chappell identified himself with Trinidad and the West. Bringing to this wide field the energetic disposition of a citizen of Chicago, he has imparted that spirit to all his undertakings. It has been frequently said to the writer that Trinidad owes much to Mr. Chappell for its present prosperity, and much for tha influx; of capital and population which has given the assurance to observers that a great future has already dawned upon Trinidad.

H. D. T.

LIBRARIES-FROM BOSTON TO PUEBLO.

WHILE recently in the bustling city of Pueblo, I found myself attracted to the rooms of the McClelland Public Library. I had read of the movement to establish this Book-Plant in the Pittsburgh of the West while visiting the Boston Public Library during the month of January last. As a proud-feeling resident of Colorado, having my home in Denver, and for the time-being only, at the Hub, I took special interest in the news-item, regarding it as a very important step in the book-culture of the West, or rather, another bright page in the literary history of progressive Colorado. The item which came under observation was this:

"A meeting of the gentlemen having charge of the affairs of the Pueblo

Public Library Association was held in the Board of Trade Building, Tuesday evening. Articles of incorporation were signed, and the following gentlemnn were elected members of the Board of Directors for the ensuing year: M. D. Thatcher, Charles E. Gast, W. L. Graham, ex-Governor Alva Adams, O. H. P. Baxter. M. H. Fitch, C. H. Stickney, Andrew Mc-Clelland and Dr. R. W. Corwin.

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"Mr. Andrew McClelland then presented the Association with \$6,000, and in honor of this generous gift it was decided to call the Association 'The McClelland Public Library of Pueblo.'

"The following officers and committees were then elected:—President, Dr. R. W. Corwin; Vice-President, Charles E. Gast, Esq.; Secretary and Treasurer, A. E. Graham."

Then followed a description of the Library Rooms in the New Board of Trade Building:

"On the fourth floor is the large and beautiful room of the Pueblo Public Library. It is directly over the Board of Trade Hall and occupies the same space on the fourth floor that the hall does on the second and third. The entrance is through double doors, which open directly upon a broad aisle, extending through to the rear end of the room. On either side of this aisle cross partitions divide the room into ten large alcoves, five on each side. Each alcove is lighted by a large window, and at night the entire room will be illuminated by means of combination gas and electric light chandeliers. The dividing of the room in this manner, with the broad aisle in the center, was done at the request of the Public Library Association, with a special view to its use as a library."

In conversation with Mr. Arthur M. Knapp, assistant librarian of the Boston Library, he said that the receipt of new books there averaged more than one per hour each day of the year, and that there were within those walls about 700,000 volumes. Then pointing to the shelves of the upper hall he said: "If these books were placed side by side in a straight line they would be more than six miles long." That is to say, if all the books in the Boston Library were

thus arranged the line would stretch out twelve miles towards Pueblo.

When I left Boston it was with the intention of visiting all the prominent public libraries between that city and Denver, contemplating a trip to Pueblo to see the last link in a chain of libraries which has its location at the foot of the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains. This intention was carried out with the exception of St. Louis. On my way westward, therefore, I stopped at Cooper Institute, the Astor, and the Historical Library in New York City; was for a while iu the Peabody Institute of Baltimore; spent days in the Washington Congressional Library, and days in the Public Library of Cincin-This extraordinary privilege consisted in being in the midst of books numbering fully 2,500,000.

The Denver libraries, consisting of the Union High School Public Library and the Mercantile Public Library, contain about 50,000 volumes—wonderful collections for a city only thirty years old.

Boston did not organize her famous public library until 1847—a full grown and magnificent city before that step was taken under the inspiration of the munificent donation of Joshua Bates. But the same generation that laid the foundations of Denver and Pueblo also established the institutions which have for their object the art and literary culture of the community at large. Thus, education and morality are regarded as among the first essentials of good government in building western cities. Such is western enterprise along the lines of intellectual as well as material prosperity.

The citizens of Pueblo attribute with pride and pleasure the credit for this early step, mainly, to Mr. Andrew McClelland, whose donation to this end is recorded above.

It was a great pleasure to the writer to spend an hour in the midst of the two thousand new books which had just arrived as the nucleus of the Pueblo library. The librarian,

Mrs. Lydia J. Terry, was exercising her talents in cataloguing and shelving these beautiful arrivals from the pens of all worthy authors and fresh from the all-powerful press of the land. May the stream of living literature thus opened continue to flow, widening and deepening as the years go by, until the McClelland Library of Pueblo shall become as large and lustrous a link in the chain of libraries as that founded by Bates of Boston, Cooper of New York, Peabody of Baltimore, and Newberry of Chi-HENRY DUDLEY TEETOR. cago.

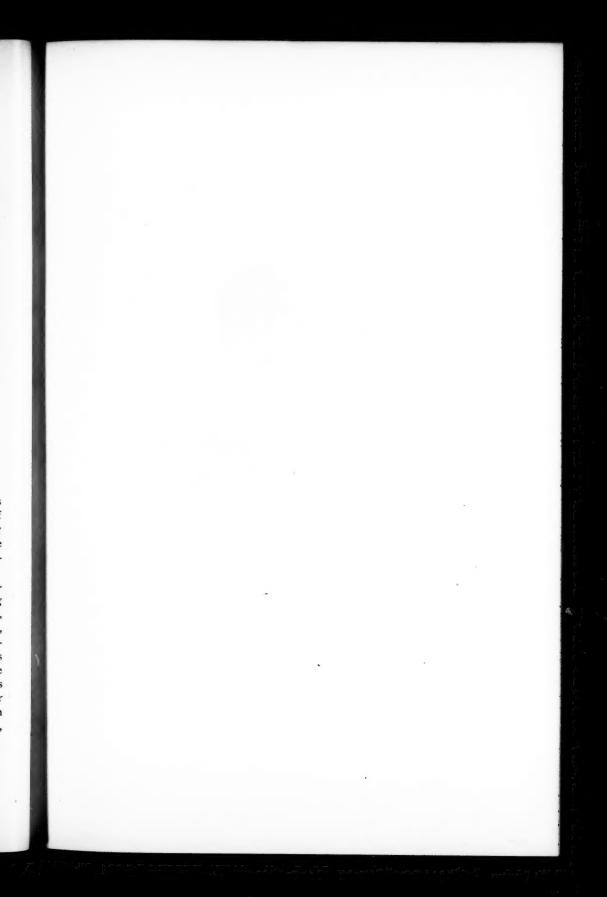
SUCCESSFUL YOUNG MEN OF THE WEST.

RALPH VOORHEES, ESQ.

The advice of Horace Greeley, "Go West, young man, go West!" is perhaps more appreciated and attended with more apparent results, in recent years than when it was first given. What the great journalist, as a close observer of men and events in this country foresaw, is in these later years coming home as conviction to thousands of the earnest, industrious and ambitious young men of the nation.

Men with these traits of earnestness, industry, integrity and laudable ambition in their character, will perforce accumulate property, grow in reputation and better their condition, in any community in which their lines may fall. But as to the average of them, the element of opportunity must necessarily largely control the degree and measure of their advancement and final success.

Horace Greeley foresaw that conditions surrounding average young men upon their entry into active life, in the denser populations of the East, must continually grow more unfavorable, considering such conditions as affecting their chances for ultimate and great success. The truth of his observations is now patent, and rather more of every-day knowledge than matter of speculation and theory,





Ralph Coor hees

among the classes of men for whom the advice was intended.

With the rapid growth of population in the older States, the smaller divisions of lands among the farming classes, the great and even disproportionate increase in populations of towns; the modern applications of mechanism, and the systematizing of great industries and business houses, whereby large numbers of persons must always be mere employees, without individuality and under the control of a few heads; and above all, the accumulations of vast wealth in the older communities, and the consequent power in the hand of the few to distance or crush competition-with all these drawbacks, the opportunity to young men in the East without any or with small capital, though possessed of ability, integrity and an earnest desire for self-improvement and advancement, is not what it was within the easy recollection of our readers. It is not a great opportunity, and the outlook to many such men is discouraging. A new field must be sought, with less competition, without such advantages to the few over the many, and where the forces and gifts of nature are yet to some extent unappropriated by men, and where all start in their careers on a somewhat more equal footing. In such a field only is there much 166 C. encouragement.

West of the Mississippi river the present generation has seen a vast empire spring up as by magic, in a part of the United States largely or wholly unknown to even the preceding generation. Its extent is so vast, its possibilities so great and dazzling, its present growth so marvelous, that already it has fixed the attention of capital and commerce, and it is even now challenging the attention of the political thought and action of the nation.

Considerations such as these are now turning the eyes of the young men of the country to this great West, and with grand results already and promises of grander results in the future, embodied in the careers of these men. We have in mind those young men who possess the traits spoken of, and who leave the associations of friends and home, not because of any mere spirit of adventure or recklessness, but with the commendable desire of improving their condition in life, and who act only upon the sound judgment and conviction that such improvement is possible only at the sacrifice, temporary at least, of the comforts and congenial associations of friends and home. With such basis for the character of maturer years, what great stature of manhood is possible?

Freed from all restraints of home, at liberty to form good or bad associations, with the license, the indulgent tone of morals and moral criticism of a new community, and the dangers and pitfalls of mixed society—the young man who can withstand all temptation and hold

himself erect and worthy, unaided by the kindly admonitions and the daily examples incident to the life in his old home, is not only deserving of great credit, but receives that credit and personally reaps the benefit in the added strength of character, the self-reliance and moral strength which can only come after trial and experience.

Among the young men in Colorado of the class heretofore spoken of generally, the subject of this sketch, Ralph Voorhees, of Denver, Colorado, stands in the front rank, highly deserving of notice because of his possession in such marked degree individually, of the traits described before, and conspicuous among these young men by reason of his great and early success in business.

Mr. Voorhees was born November 16th, 1855, in the city of New York. He had only the advantages of a common school education. Owing to his feeble health in his boyhood days, his parents removed from New York to a farm near New Brunswick, New Jersey, where, in time, he was restored to perfect health. Indeed, upon arriving at maturity, his strength permitted and his disposition inclined him to amateur athletic sports, at which he acquired considerable celebrity among amateurs, and he has now in his possession many prizes which he values as mementoes of those years; among others a gold medal presented to him by James Gordon Bennett, at Newport, Rhode Island, for a celebrated

victory in a running race, in which Mr. Voorhees beat the champion of the United States and Canada at 600 vards.

After his return to New York, Mr. Voorhees was employed for eight years in the wholesale grocery house of H. K. & F. B. Thurber, and during those years acquired strict business habits. But while he had reason to be satisfied with his progress in that employment, as he grew in years and experience he foresaw fully the drawbacks to any considerable success in that field, and had faith in the possibilities of his future in the West; so in 1880, he came to Denver, a young man of twenty-five years of age, single, alone, without any money capital whatever, and without relatives or friends in his new home. His sole capital, on which his present success has been reared, was his energy, industry and integrity.

After several different mercantile employments, Mr. Voorhees was engaged in a real estate and abstract office until the year 1885. With the knowledge of values of Denver realty thus acquired, he was prepared to embark for himself in that business when real estate came into active demand, with consequent rapid increase in value, and accordingly in 1885 opened an office and engaged in that business in his own name and This was truly, in his case, "the tide which taken at its flood, leads on to fortune," and in a striking manner illustrates the truth of the

general remarks with which this sketch is prefaced.

Mr. Voorhees had come to the West, believing in his own ability to take advantage of any proper opportunity, and with faith that such opportunity would present itself to him even without capital. In 1885, he had just married, yet with the increased responsibilities and expenses of living staring him in the face, he knew his opportunity when it came, and resigned a clerkship, while without any other income or funds whatever, and seized the opportunity which offered or seemed then to offer, in the advancing prices of real estate for a competence instead of a meagre salary. How well he judged will be believed when it is known that he has accumulated a fortune of about two hundred thousand dollars in the five years which have elapsed since that step.

Mr. Voorhees himself would probably, in his modesty, largely attribute his financial success to good fortune, but that it is not wholly so, may be illustrated by the business sagacity displayed in one of his operations. Being interested in real property lying upon a high plateau in West Colfax avenue, commanding a magnificent view of the mountains and delightfully situated for residence purposes, but the value of which was greatly depreciated by the necessity of crossing the numerous railroad tracks in the bottom lands between the neighborhood referred to and the city property, Mr. Voorhees personally conceived the scheme of extending the Larimer street cable line of the City Cable Company, then about being constructed, as far as Seventh street, where its western terminus had been fixed-westward over a viaduct to be constructed above those tracks, and thence out upon West Colfax avenue. The cable company undertook to construct the viaduct and make these extensions for a subsidy of \$150,000. Not daunted by this large sum, Mr. Voorhees at once entered upon the task of raising the Within three months, he money. had secured \$122,000, himself subscribing \$10,000. This amount was found to be sufficient, and the company accepted it and the work was put through at once. Larimer street viaduct, a structure about five thousand feet long, was thereupon constructed, and over it the cars are now running to the neighborhood spoken of, greatly increasing in value all contiguous property.

Since his accumulations from real estate operations Mr. Voorhees has engaged in other business enterprises. He is the president and the largest owner of stock of the Cash Gold Mining and Milling Company, one of the oldest gold producing properties in Boulder county, Colorado. This company owns a stamp mill in connection with the Cash mine, and Mr. Voorhees is now giving a considerable portion of his time to the operation of this property.

Mr. Voorhees, while not having

been long in public life, takes an active interest in matters affecting public interests. In 1888, he was the nominee of the Democratic party for city treasurer—an unsolicited mark of confidence—but, with his party, was defeated. In the election of November, 1890, he was chosen by the Democrats of Arapahoe county as their representative in the eighth general assembly of Colorado by a good, liberal majority.

Mr. Voorhees is generous in charitable works, and has quite recently made liberal gifts to the Woman's College and First Baptist Church of Denver.

His home life is very happy. In 1885 he was married to Miss Fannie Bomberger, of Denver. Two children have been born of this union, both of whom are now living—Mary Louise and Ralph Chester. Mr. Voorhees and his family will soon move into an elegant new home which he is now building in West Colfax avenue.

The family name, Voorhees, has recently been traced to an interesting origin, and the history of that branch of the family which came to America has been studied out and embodied in book form by a member of the family, with great fidelity to details and accuracy. The book is published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York, 1888, entitled, "A Geneology of the Van Voorhees Family in America," by Elias W. Van Voorhees, of New York City.

The name springs from the location

of the home of the first member of the family. Hees, in 1660, was a small town in Holland, comprising nine houses and sixty persons, this town being distant but a tew miles from Ruinen, a town of some importance then and now. "Van" meant "from;" "Voor" meant "before," and the ancestor who lived in front of the town was the man "from before Hees," or the man "VanVoorhees."

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Steven Coerte Van Voorhees, a descendant of this man, settled in Flatlands, Long Island, and from him have descended a large number of persons who variously spell their name Voorhis, Voorheis, Voorhies, and Voorhees, either with or without the "Van." A large number of these descendants live in New York and New Jersey. The motto of the family for generations was "Virtue is our castle," so that Mr. Ralph Voorhees comes rightfully and naturally into the possession of the commendable traits mentioned.

Yet it must not be thought from this mention of ancestry that Mr. Voorhees is in any wise undemocratic. On the contrary, he is staunchly democratic and believes that a man is and ought to be regarded as what he makes out of himself by his course of living and conduct.

Personally, he is genial, social and courteous, and has hosts of friends. He stands high in the estimation of his business associates, embracing many of the leading men of Denver,

some of whom saw in the young man, when he was wholly without friends and means, the elements of the successful business man, treating and trusting him accordingly. In fact, in contemplating his career and in recognition of his sterling qualities, one may well appreciate that this confidence rightfully earned was Mr. Voorhees' sole capital, on which he has reared a large fortune, and his career calls to mind a perhaps parallel case.

Some years ago, an Eastern paper of standing sent an inquiry to a number of well-known men of great wealth and reputation, of this character: "To what do you attribute your success in life?" Many and varied, and of more or less force, clearness and length were the answers. The most concise and probably the most striking answer came from one eminently successful, even in that list. It was this: "To the confidence of my friends."

With this proved confidence retained, with wealth, reputation and the comforts and pleasures of a new home about him, with the esteem and affection of numbers of new friends, all gained in a new community, two thousand miles distant from his old home, within the short period of ten years from the time when he, an almost penniless young man, left behind him friends and home, to seek success in new fields-Mr. Voorhees may well be cited as an example of the successful young men of the West, and the example should be filled with encouragement to many others of similar abilities and hopes in older communities. And for himself, standing as he does, scarcely at the threshhold of middle life, now fully equipped in his new field with friends, family, wealth and reputation, he may be regarded as just entering on a new career-a career in business, society and public enterprises such as could not have been entertained even as a dream by the young man in New York in 1880.

A. B. McKINLEY.

THE COLORADO LEGAL PROFESSION.

HON, CALDWELL YEAMAN,

OCCASIONALLY in the progress of events that build history, there arise interests and issues that awaken unusual popular activity; occasions when the people cast about them for men equal to present emergencies. Such was the political campaign of 1800. Though an "off year" in American politics, the general election was looked to with anxious expectations by each of the two great parties in the United States. Each made demands upon its strongest men to do the part of standard bearers. Hon. Caldwell Yeaman, of Trinidad, was unanimously chosen by the Colorado Democratic State Convention as candidate for governor. This honor was unsought, unpurchased and unexpected. The Republican party of the State being largely in the ascendency in popular majority, the Democrats scarcely expected to win, notwithstanding the pre-eminent ability of their candidates, yet defeat was a cause of painful regret not only to the party but also to a host of warm friends and ardent admirers in the Republican party. It was generally conceded that Judge Yeaman's elevated personal character, profound professional attainments, high sense of honor, courteous address and dignified deportment which bespeak the nascitur generosus, would have rendered his administration one of exceptionable ability and courtliness.

There are not wanting instances that illustrate the force of heredity and environment in shaping personal character and directing the course of individual life. Mr. Yeaman is a member of a professional family. His father, the late Stephen M. Yeaman of Kentucky, was a highly cultured lawyer whose lineage was derived from an ancient and honorable English family which had its representation in the British Parliament and in the colonial government of this country. His mother, Lucretia Helm, daughter of the late Hon. George Helm of Kentucky, was likewise descended from a highly respected English ancestry. Christopher Helm was chancellor of Worcester in the early part of the seventeenth century, which was the time of the emigration of members of his family to the New World, who be-

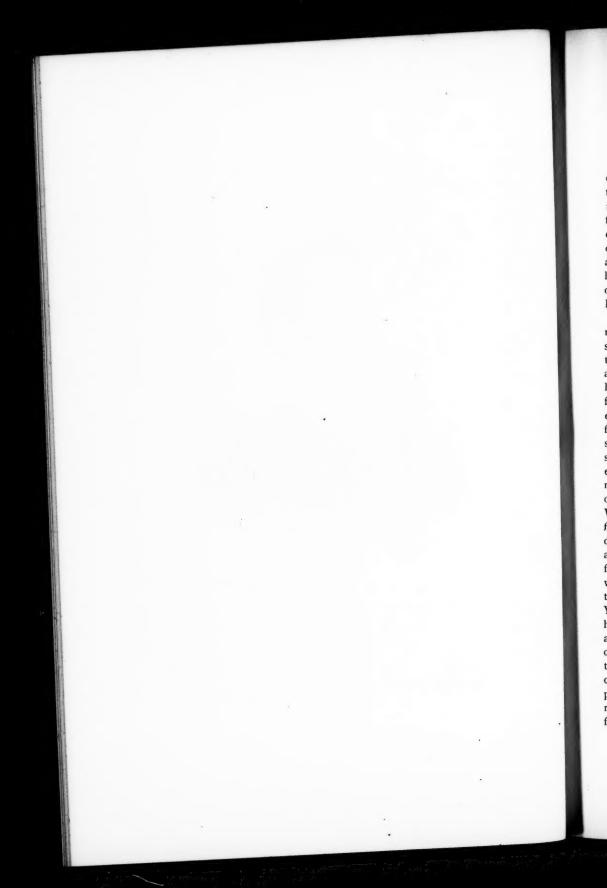


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came the progenitors of the Kentucky Helms. In Kentucky, the name has been honorably historic from the days of pioneer adventure down to the present day. Legislators, generals, judges and governors, as also eminent physicians and theologians have sprung from the family of Thomas Helm and his wife Jennie Pope.

Of the family of Stephen M. Yeaman and Lucretia Helm, his wife, six sons survived to manhood. Each of them prepared himself for, and was admitted to the practice of the law in his native State. The fickleness of fortune and the uncertainty of human enterprises left these sons with no fortune but rich mental endowments, stern moral worth and a self-reliant spirit with inherited inclinations to excel. They therefore are self-made men. Self-made? Only in the sense of being true to ancestral traits. With high beating hearts and eyes fixed upon eminences worthy of their descent, they kept pursuing and achieving until they stood, and the four surviving brothers now stand, where men win victories in intellec-The brothers of Judge tual arenas. Yeaman are considerably older than himself and are known to the country at large. Their eminence in their callings and the honorable positions they have filled and are filling, are recorded testimonials to the worth of personal merit and the value of selfreliant effort. The West has felt the force and reaped the benefits of such

Kentuckians. The number of governors and national legislators furnished to the Western and Southern States by Kentucky has often been an interesting topic for American journalists. It will be recalled to mind by the reader that both of the candidates for governor of Colorado in the election of 1890 were Kentuckians.

Caldwell Yeaman was born in Hardin county, Kentucky, May 24th, 1849. He was only five years old at the time of his father's death. Thus, the youngest of a family of great home affections, he became the object of interest with all.

Whose mind does not ever and anon turn to Hardin county, Kentucky; the natal place of Abraham Lincoln. The Lincoln home was only two miles distant from the Yeaman homestead. The terrestrial sun that rose from such a humble horizon shines with increasing radiance, as the country it illumined grows older and mightier. Tell me, Earth and Air and Sky, did not the elements come in part from you, that prompted us to say, when Lincoln fell:

"His life was gentle, and the elements So mixed in him, that Nature might stand up, And say to all the world—This was a man,"

On the 21st anniversary of his birth, Caldwell Yeaman was admitted to practice law in the courts of Kentucky. His preceptors had been his brothers Harvey and Malcolm. The advantages of this preceptorship, inherited trend of mental habit, rare intellectual gifts and fixedness of pur-

pose, were about his only armaments for the battle of life. From 1871 to 1876, he was pursuing his studies and gradually acquiring a practice in Kansas City, Mo. The rugged path of the struggling young attorney was smoothed by that reciprocated sentiment whose smiles of hope lift the clouds from future's sky and find a present wealth in love.

It was in 1876, that Harvey Yeaman, a distinguished lawyer of Louisville, Ky., sought the pure atmosphere of Colorado, in quest of health. At the invitation of this devoted brother, Caldwell soon joined him. The two brothers settled in Trinidad as law partners. It was not many months, however, until that pathetic event transpired which forever dissolved that relation. Harvey died at Trinidad in August, 1876. Though his career was so short in the Centennial State, his name is yet luminous. A single effort in the chief court of the Territory, his magnetic presence, his charming conversational powers, sufficed to embalm his name in the hearts of his professional brethren.

It was the intention of the young and now bereft attorney to leave the regions whose mountain shadows seemed only the adumbrations of an unpromising future, and return where more than business allured. His arrangements to depart were about effected, when a number of citizens who had become impressed with his personal and professional worth, and assuring him of a clientage, persuad-

ed him to make Trinidad his home. From that day to this his history is a part of the history of that city, and of the State of Colorado. He not only grew as a lawyer, but very soon developed excellent financial abilility, and as lawyer, jurist and banker, his career is among the impressive ones of the State. He has from the beginning exhibited a high regard for the ethics of his profession. His manners have ever been marked by that becoming courtliness that has had a marked influence upon the professional atmosphere in which he has moved; yet these characteristics did not deter a remunerative clientage from his office. To these personal accomplishments were added the combined qualities of counselor and advocate. Devoted to his profession, he regarded learning as the surest step to success, hence he drank deep and joyously at its fountains. He sought not political honor nor emoluments. His sole aim was professional proficiency. His adventures in public life have all been at the bidding of his fellow citizens. The first call upon him was in 1878, at a time when he had just returned from a protracted absence from the State, and, without his solicitation, he was nominated by the State Democratic convention at Pueblo, for attorney general of the State. The next summons was in 1882, when he was elected Judge of the judicial district, embracing the counties of Custer, Bent, Fremont, Las Animas, Huerfano and

Pueblo. He served the full term of six years. In this district he had been preceded by the learned Judge Hallett. Judge Yeaman left no stain upon the ermine preserved spotless by Hallett. Judge Yeaman not only early evinced eminent law qualifications for the bench, but it is conceded the character and manners of the man silently but surely wrought a change in the decorum and business manners of the court room. Upon the expiration of his term, he was urged to enter the race to succeed himself. Many Republicans assured him not only of their support, but that the party would have no nomination of an opposing candidate. With high appreciation of the honor thus proffered, Judge Yeaman declined, and promptly resumed the practice of his profession in Trinidad. His large and remunerative business attests the public estimate of his ability.

While upon the bench and in the exercise of his discretionary authority, Judge Yeaman ruled that the panel of the petit jury should be made up of men who could speak and understand the English language. The spirit and intent of the rule was right. The delays, uncertainties and expenses of the administration of justice occasioned by the necessity of interpreting pleas, testimonies and advocacies to a jury understanding only imperfectly a corrupted Spanish, are too obvious to need explanation or argument. A

spirit superior to that of the timeserving office-seeker was required to make and enforce the rule. Such a spirit was present and undaunted. The mere politicians were not slow to avail themselves of the animosity of non-English speaking elements of the population, and found ammunition for loading their mountain-howitzers.

But Judge Yeaman's party, more concerned for principle than influenced by policy, soon tendered him the nomination for justice of the Supreme Court of the State. This honor he declined.

In 1890, when nominated for governor, no words of declination would be taken by his party. He made a gallant canvass of the State. The immense majority of the opposing party was reduced by thousands. Retiring from the field before the forces of ascendant partyism, the gallant leader of Democracy was a stronger man than when he entered the contest. Such was the personal and political estimate in which he was held that the members of his party in the Legislature unanimously cast the Democratic vote of the Eighth General Assembly of Colorado for him for United States Senator, as against the present Senator, Hon. Henry M. Teller, who was by superior party numbers chosen to succeed himself. All persons and parties concede that the ability, integrity and elevated bearing of Judge Yeaman, eminently fit him to adorn the Senate of this mightiest of Republics.

Increase of business, requiring frequent attendance at the capital of the State, necessitated a change of office to Denver. He thereupon associated the Hon. Charles C. Parsons, an eminent lawyer from Leadville, with himself, and as the firm of Yeaman & Parsons, they have fitted up elegant offices in the Boston Block.

In October, 1879, Miss Adelade Roberts, an accomplished daughter of the eminent citizen, Col. Preston Roberts, of Independence, Mo., became the wife of Caldwell Yeaman. The varied accomplishments and genial spirit of Mrs. Yeaman make her the fit companion for a husband who adorns a great profession, and who is sought for the high places of public service. Over their elegant home in Denver, Mrs. Yeaman presides with that winsome grace that makes her the admiration and favorite of all.

HENRY DUDLEY TEETOR.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

WHEN Abraham Lincoln was inaugurated President of the United States on March 4, 1861, there were five men yet living who had held that high office before him. These were Martin Van Buren, John Tyler, Milliard Filmore, Franklin Pierce and James Buchanan. Nor did these six comprise all who were then living, who were destined to go into history as occupants of the Presidential chair. Since 1861 we have had seven presidents, Andrew Johnson, U. S. Grant, R. B. Hayes, James A. Garfield, Chester A. Arthur, Grover Cleveland and Benjamin Harrison. Adding these, and we have a total of thirteen, who would indeed have made a memorable group could they all have known their destiny, and been brought together.

Nor does the list stop there. As babes, as boys, and as young men, there were doubtless somewhere in America in 1861 at least ten or a dozen more who are yet to sit in the chair of Washington, of Lincoln, and of Grant. Who are they, and where may they be found? Time only can answer that question. Some of these future Presidents may be even now dreaming of their future honors, but the greater portion of them are doubtless going ahead faithfully with the work of every day, with no suspicion of being called to the highest honor within the gift of the people. When Lincoln was inaugurated, Andrew Johnson was a member of Congress from Tennessee, laboring to keep his state from secession, and facing many personal dangers in defence of the Union cause. U. S. Grant was a clerk in his father's store at Galena,

Illinois, and was summoned to Springfield by Governor Yates, to aid the State in arming and drilling its men who were preparing to go into the field. Rutherford B. Hayes was a lawyer in Cincinnati, where he was making arrangements to go to the war as major of the Twenty-third Ohio Infantry. James A. Garfield was principal of Hiram Institute and a member of the Ohio Senate, both of which he soon after left to go to the war. Chester A. Arthur was practicing law in New York city; Grover Cleveland was managing clerk for a law firm in Buffalo; and Benjamin Harrison was acting as official reporter of the Indiana Supreme Court.

WHEN James Buchanan was elected President of the United States, there lived in Goshen, Ohio, one Benjamin Brown, who was so gratified over the result that he prepared a letter of congratulation to the new executive, and kindly allowed it to be copied before transmission in the mails. After some earnest expressions of happiness, the wily writer proceeded to show that he was a true son of Ohio, in the following lines: "It was a dooty i oad to you and my countrey to seport the democrat party, as I was rased in Cumberland Co. pa. I felt it my dooty to save my countrey from Ruin. But I clame of you an answer to these few lines from the presdent and would Receive a Small appointment from you Sutch as Superintendent of the patent office or something Required no Scolership as I only studyed Dilworth Speling Book about 45 or 50 years ago and that not very well or I would be a beter Speler. I

wish not from my roaming to be considered an imposter reference can be had to Sam Medary or a number of our leading democrats. I expected to try and be in washington when you took your sete but my menes wont allow me as I am a Small Farmer but a large man I have a good little Farm of A Bout one Hundred acurs But a large family therefore I doe not Expect to see you this Side of the barr of God then I hope to see you and My self crouned with glory at his rite hand. I hope you may live to fill your office with Honer to yourself and to the satisfaction of this Grate Nation that you may Haurmize the Difficultes between the North and South and then your life may be protracted to good old age that you may Dy happy and get to heven at last.

"N. B.—I should be pleased to Spend a year with you at Washington as I am A Bout 58 years old and Can not work much."

Mr. Brown changed his opinions after a time, and grew cold toward the administration. He did not resent the loss of the desired office, nor his failure to spend a year at the White House; but he did think that Buchanan should have answered that letter.

GAD BARTHOLOMEW was a son of Farmington, Ohio, in the pioneer days, and as he needed a wife and there were none to be had in the wilderness, he donned his homespun coat and buckskin breeches, and set out on foot to Connecticut, to find one. He carried all his worldly wealth in silver in his pockets, and as he tramped through the woods on the second day, a heavy storm of thunder and lightning came up, and set him to thinking. He had heard that metals were sure to attract lightning, and after some consideration he made compromise with danger in the following fashion: He cut a long pole, tied to its end the leather bag containing his coin, slung it over his shoulder, and went on his way rejoicing. He not only saved his life, but brought back with him a rosy-cheeked girl

who made him a good wife, and helped him to hoard up much silver in later days.

HERE is yet another Ohio story, told in an extract from an address delivered before the Early Settlers' Association, at Cleveland, on July 23d, 1883, by the late Judge Robert F. Paine: I drove stage from Nelson to Hiram -used to meet the Judge (Rufus P. Ranney) occasionally. I then took a notion that tavern-keeping would be a good institution in that country. I got an acre of land and built a tavern myself, the entire thing, sash, doors and everything, and in 1836, I guess it was, I was running that tavern, and I got sick of it in about two months, concluded it was not adapted to my capacity, although it might fit my taste well enough. I rented the tavern, went to Warren sleigh riding with a young lady of Judge Ranney's acquaintance, and there I met a man that had staid over night with me when I kept tavern, and he says: "You would make a splendid tin peddler; what are you doing?" "I am not doing anything." He says, "I will give you \$18 a month, bear all expenses, and two dollars extra, if you will peddle tin for me." "Well," says I, "when?" He says "Tomorrow." I got my brother to take my girl home, and I staid and took the load of tin, and soon after I had engaged I met Judge Ranney; he was then practicing law in Warren, and I told him my situation, and he asked me to stay with him till my tin was ready, and I went and stopped at a tavern where he boarded, and I managed to put it off a day later just because I enjoyed Judge Ranney's society. Well, I went through that tin business. I tried to sell to some Judge Tilden once; but he had nothing but hen's feathers and credit to buy it, and I would not let him have the tin. I fell in with Judge Ranney afterwards, and was riding with him I remember from Ravenna to the north part of the county somewhere. He was going on to Ashtabula, and I was going to Garrettsville, and says he, "Paine, why don't you read law?" Says I, "Read law!" "Says he, "You just go to reading law." And I thought about it. After I left him, and was riding on alone home to Garrettsville, and when I got there I went down three miles afoot to Judge Tilden, and borrowed the first volume of Blackstone, and I got to reading law. If there is anybody to blame for it, it is Judge Ranney.

An official decision has been rendered, as to when the War of the Rebellion officially commenced and ended. In connection with the act of Congress authorizing a retired list for privates and non-commisioned officers of the army who have served thirty years and upward, the Secretary of War has issued a general order in which it is held that the war began April 15, 1861; that "war service" includes service rendered as a commissioned officer; that the war ended August 20, 1866; but to entitle the applicant to double time for service after April 2, 1866, it must appear affirmatively that such service was rendered in the State of Texas.

THERE died in Brooklyn, New York, some weeks ago, a man who showed considerable resolution and courage, in defense of his principles, during the War of the Rebellion. Although born in Virginia, George W. Butt was an earnest Union man, and he refused in Jefferson Davis's presence to take up arms against the North. He was outspoken in his loyalty to the Federal cause and finally had to come to this side of Mason and Dixon's line. Previous to that, he, with eight others, had been kidnapped and lodged in Libby Prison. Mrs. Butt went to the Confederate President's office, and after much hard work got an order for her husband's release. Mr. Butt refused to accept his discharge unless his companions were liberated at the same time, and his demand was at last acceded to, but a provision was inserted in the order to the effect that Mr. Butt must not leave the South. He was gradually reduced to the verge of starvation, and then accepted a position in the Naval Construction Department of the Confederacy. He was put to work superintending the cutting of timber in the woods near Portsmouth, and while there he and a companion seized an engine and ran it through to Norfolk. The road was picketed by rebels and the telegraph informed them of Mr. Butt's escapade. They fired volley after volley at him as he went past, but none of the bullets hit him. From Norfolk he made his way North.

THE literature of prophecy, as to the future of America, is rich and varied, and the late Charles Sumner performed a great service, when he collected the most notable specimens. Here, for instance, was Sir Thomas Browne, an Englishmen of some note, who was born on October 19th, 1605, and died on October 19th, 1682. Two years after his death was published a tract from his pen, in which occurs a prophecy as to the future greatness of America. "As a much admired author," says Sumner, "some of whose writings belong to our English classics, his prophetic prolusions are not unworthy of notice. They are founded on verses entitled "The Prophecy," purporting to have been sent him by a friend, among which are the follow ing:

"When New England shall trouble New Spain,
When Jamaica shall be lady of the isles and the main,
When Spain shall be in America hid,
And Mexico shall prove a Madrid;
When Africa shall no more sell out their blacks
To make slaves and drudges to the American tracts;
When America shall cease to send out its treasure,
But employ it at home in American pleasure;
When the New World shall the Old invade,
Nor count them their lords but their fellows in trade;
Then think strange things have come to light,
Whereos but few have had a foresight."

THE famous prophecy of Bishop Berkeley, penned about 1726, may be appropriately quoted here. It appeared in a noble poem, entitled: "Verses on the Prospect of Planting Arts and Learing in America," and was as follows:

"The Muse, disgusted at an age and clime Barren of every glorious theme In distant lands now waits a better time, Producing subjects worthy fame.

"Westward the course of empire takes its way; The first four acts already past, A fifth shall close the drama with the day; Time's noblest offspring is the last."

"IT is difficult," says Sumner, "to exaggerate the value of these verses, which have been so often quoted as to become a commonplace of literature and politics. There is nothing from any oracle, there is very little from any prophecy, which can compare with them." Said Daniel Webster, at the laying of the corner-stone of the national capitol, on July 4th, 1851: "It was an intuitive glance into futurity; it was a grand conception, strong, ardent, glowing, embracing all time since the creation of the world, and all' regions of which the world is composed, and judging of the future by just analogy with the past. And the inimitable imagery and beauty with which the thought is expressed, joined to the conception itself, render it one of the most striking passages in our language."

In Burnaby's "Travels through the Middle Settlements of North America, in 1750 and 1760," which was published in 1775, is found the following significant passage: "An idea, strange as it is visionary, has entered into the minds of the generality of mankind, that empire is traveling westward; and everyone is looking forward with eager and impatient expectation to that destined moment when America is to give the laws to the rest of the world." The same wise author, in 1796, after America had won her independence, and adopted her form of constitutional government, declared that: "The present union of American States will not be permanent or last for any considerable length of time," and that "that extensive

country must necessarily be divided into separate States and Kingdoms."

FROM the Marquis D'Argenson, a noble of France, about 1745: "Another great event to arrive upon the round earth is this. The English have in North America domains great, strong, rich, well-regulated. There are in New England a parliament, governors, troops, white inhabitants in abundance, riches, and mariners, which is worse. I say that some bright morning these dominations can separate from England, rise and erect themselves into an independent republic. What will happen from this? Do people think of this? A country well regulated by the arts of Europe, in condition to communicate with it by the present perfection of its marine, and which by this will appropriate our arts in proportion to their improvement; patience. Such a country in several ages will make a great progress in population and in politeness; such a country will render itself in a short time master of America, and especially of its gold mines." He then speaks of the extension of commercial liberty, and improvement in the means of communication, and adds: "And you will then see how the earth will be beautiful. What culture. What new arts and new sciences. What safety for commerce. Navigation will precipitate all the people toward each other. A day will come when one will go in a populous and regulated city of California as one goes in the stage-coach of Meaux." From these words one would almost imagine that the writer had a foreknowledge of the American republic, the wonders of steam, the railroad, and the great mechanical achievements of the Nineteenth century.

ANOTHER great Frenchman, Montesquieu, in 1748: "If this nation (France) sent out colonies, it would do it more to extend its commerce than its empire. As people like to establish elsewhere what is found estab-

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lished at home, it would give to the people of its colonies its own form of government, and this government carrying with it prosperity, we should see great peoples form themselves in the very forests which it sent them to inhabit."

AT the March meeting of the Oneida Historical Society, Dr. M. M. Bagg reported the receipt of a number of books, among them being several from the late Mrs. Catherine Rockwell, on religious subjects. The same lady gave a sea captain's outfit of 250 years ago and an old mail bag. Mrs. McConnell also gave a finely framed photograph of the first railroad train. Gen. Darling reported under correspondence in relation to the World's Fair as follows: "I have to report that the work of this society in the World's Fair is under the consideration by the committee, and that active steps will be taken to see that the history of this section of the country, as well as its archæology and progress, are properly represented. To this end, and to our regular work, the influence of every member is desired. We ask each to help increase the membership, and thus aid us materially in our plans and progress."

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its ike abDANIEL BATCHELOR offered the following resolution: That a committee be appointed to take into consideration the propriety and advisability of removing the remains of Gen. Nicholas Herkimer from the farm of Danube, Herkimer county, to the monument grounds at Oriskany. The resolution was adopted and Hon. Samuel Earl, Hon. Titus Sheard, of Herkimer, and Hon. Henry J. Coggeshall, of Oneida, were appointed by the Chair as such committee. Gen. Darling proposed the following names for membership: As a resident member, J. K. Chamberlayne, and as corresponding members B. F. H. Shreve, Secretary of the Burlington

County Lyceum of History and Natural Science, Mt. Holly, N. J., and Prof. Oliver P. Hubbard, of New York. Hon. David F. Day, of Buffalo, was elected a corresponding member.

A dispatch from New Orleans, under date of February 26, declares that the oldest church building in Louisiana and the Mississippi Valley, was in danger of dropping into the water at any time. This is the church of St. Francis, in Ponte Coupee parish. The church was erected in 1737, It stood originally a long distance back from the river, and there seemed no possibility that the Mississippi would ever reach it. At that time it was the only church in that section of the country, and the only one between New Orleans and the Atlantic settlements. Its congregation has grown steadily smaller by death, removals and disasters, until finally it could no longer support a pastor, and it was closed save at rare intervals when a priest visited it to celebrate mass for the few Catholics who still remain the vicinity. Around it is a graveyard, in which for a century and a quarter the dead of Ponte Coupee and the neighborhood, numbering thousands, have been buried, and which once contained some handsome monuments. The river has destroyed this graveyard piecemeal, and there is nothing left but crumbling bricks and rubbish, for the bones of the dead have been carried away by the currents. Last year the Mississippi came within a few feet of the Church, when an effort was made to raise money to remove the building, but this was found impossible. This year another caving in of the bank is imminent. "When it comes, the Church of St. Francis, only eight years younger than the famous Old South Church of Boston, will be carried away by the elements."

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE MISSOURI HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

To the Editor :

THE Missouri Historical Society, located in St. Louis, has an archæological collection whose worth is to be measured by quality rather than quantity, as the 17,003 specimens displayed in the cases are selections from five times their number. It is largely local, three-fourths of the pieces being the finds of Missouri and Illinois—the remaider represents various localities in the United States.

Of axes, celts and like objects, there are over 500, and a fine show they make On the whole, the axes fashioned by the ancient people of Missouri, appear to excel all others in workmanship. Tools, implements and other objects made from soft iron ore, num-Discoidal stones, pipes, ber about 100. bird and animal forms, hammers, balls, thumb stones, pitted and grinding stones, needles, awls, sinkers, shell ornaments, pendents, banner stones, implements of wood, bone and copper, in a word, the multitude of objects in use among the primitive populations are here exemplified by several thousand specimens. The show of pottery comprises about 450 examples, procured for the most part in Southeast Missouri and thereabouts. The custodian of this museum estimates that 1,500 well-chosen specimens will be required for a complete representation of the aboriginal clay manufacturers of the country. This fine collection of pottery is chiefly the gift of Col. Geo. E. Leighton, a

gentleman of culture and wealth, who has taken interest in fostering this Department of American Historical Antiquities.

The exhibit of chipped stone-chiefly flint, so called-estimated at 13,000 examples, is assuredly very fine, and of the highest interest, as will be readily seen from the fact that the present actual number represents the best that could be got out of 60,000 pieces. Rigid care has been exercised to exclude whatever was doubtful as to place of find. The suite of flint knives, perhaps a dozen all told, 18 inches long to 10 inches, is probably unequalled in the world. Case after case displays flint implements of all sizessome of huge dimensions-forms, and supposable use, grouped according to outline, and systematically arranged. More than 60 distinct forms are here shown, in their simplest and rudest examples as well as the most specialized. It is estimated by those in charge that there are over eighty different, well-defined forms or shapes of chipped stone, excluding blanks. The keeper of this museum conjectures that perhaps 30,000 well-chosen examples might possibly suffice to represent adequately the chipped stone of the United States.

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Classification by form is followed in this collection, though not exclusively; but in every instance in which it is allowed to govern it is pushed to the extreme limit. Whether what is aimed at can be reached is

not absolutely certain, but if patience and skill suffice to insure success then all will be well.

The money value of the archæological department of the Missouri Historical is not one of the points on which a visitor can obtain information from those in charge; but it is pretty safe to say that the collection as a whole, represents about \$20,000. The work was started, it appears, nearly twenty years ago with \$27. It is an illustration of what perseverence may, in time, accomplish, though it should be added that in this instance effort has always been guided by thorough knowledge of the subject matter in hand.

J. X. F.

AMONG THE BOOKS.

"THE VIKINGS IN WESTERN CHRISTENDOM, A. D. 789 TO 888." By C. F. Keary, M. A. F. A S., author of "Outlines of Primitive History," etc., etc. With Maps and Tables. Published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York.

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It is an interesting period of the world's history, that is covered in this study of the strong and stirring nation of the north; a period when the Scandinavian peoples were in a state of growth, but had not yet reached their full stature. Their national history has not, therefore, begun; but there is enough known of the epoch embraced within these lines, to make a story of deep interest, and far from being fancy or guess-work, as to its most important features. "The Viking Age of the Northern Folk," says the author, "differs from the corresponding epochs in the history of other nations in this-that it is illuminated by a faint ray of real history lent from the pages of contemporary but alien chroniclers, the chroniclers, I mean, of Christian Europe. Were it not for this faint gleam, the earliest age of the Vikings would have remained for us as a mere tradition, something known to have been, but not presentable in any realizable form; much, in fact, what the Dorian Migration is in the history of Greece." Yet he feels the necessity of drawing a distinction between the earliest or

true Viking age, and the actual history of the Scandinavian folk, as recorded by themselves. While Viking expeditions continued to be made during the historical period, they took on a different character from those of the earlier age, and no longer absorbed the larger part of the activity of the people. "Thus," says Mr. Keary, "though the expression Viking Age, is often employed with much wider significance, it would, I think, be an advantage could its use be confined to just this epoch in the life of the Northern people and no other; to their age of Storm and Stress, the age of their formation."

One phase of history is dwelt upon with great stress by the author, in the discussion of his theme, and that is its view as a long struggle between Christianity and the heathenism of the North. The whole story of the advance of the new religion of the East, through Rome, and on up to the North, is traced with great care, and with an unusual insight into the needs, the dangers and the conditions of the time. We see the Northern lands lying in darkness, with Odin, and Balder, and Thor. Then the creed of heathen Germany; the advance of Christendom; and the first contests between the two. It is a story that must be read, before one can understand either the growth of the Christian church, or of the great nations that have been erected with Christian truth as

their foundation stones. Mr. Keary has studied his subject with long and tireless attention, he has gathered a wealth of information, and shown a wisdom and judgment of classification and condensation that make his work one of the best of its kind. He has in mind to carry the study of this epoch one step farther—to the formation and to the early history of the Scandinavian conquests and colonies in France, in the British Isles and in the islands of the North Atlantic. Let us hope that this purpose may have an early fulfillment.

"Frederick Douglass, the Colored Orator." By Frederic May Holland, author of "The Reign of the Stoics," "Stories from Robert Browning," "The Rise of Intellectual Liberty," etc. (\$1.50.) Published by Funk & Wagnalls, New York.

The life of Frederick Douglass probably · has no parallel, even in America where the escape of a slave was a matter of constant occurrence, in the days preceding the recent war, and it certainly could never have been lived upon any other part of the globe. It was a romantic and wonderful life, even before the raising of the negro to citizenship allowed Douglass to fill very high places under the direction of the government. His lite, in a certain sense, is also representative, and must be perused by any student of the history of American slavery, for a just understanding of the infamies of that system, and its effects upon slaves born with brains above the common. In the work just issued from the press of Funk & Wagnalls, we have a full account of the remarkable man whose career is there related. It deals with all the romantic features of his career, following him from the log cabin of his childhood on the bank of the Chopbank river in Maryland, through all the best and worst phases of slavery, to his long-cherished escape there-

from, and to his advance, stride by stride, to the distinguished position he now holds as the representative man of his race, a position in which he has won the confidence of his own people, and wrung from the white race unqualified admiration for his purpose, character and intellectual grasp. The main incidents of Frederick Douglass' life have already been detailed in scattered notices in the press of the country. The author has not only collected, arranged and verified all those, but has given an added interest to the work by valuable information obtained from Mr. Frederick Douglass, Jr., and by numerous anecdotes related to the author by the hero of the story, shortly before his departure for Hayti. A series of ten unpublished lectures and many other manuscripts were at the same time handed to the author, and have proved useful in illustrating Mr. Douglass's views and character.

"A TARIFF PRIMER; THE EFFECT OF PRO-TECTION UPON THE FARMER AND LABORER." By Porter Sherman, M. A. Published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York.

One pregnant sentence from the preface to this No. LXV of the Putnam's valuable series of "Questions of the Day," will show the position of the author, upon this most important question of modern economics. "If any one," he says, "will take the trouble to master the first principles of protection, and allow his intellect, unbiased by prejudice, passion and self-interest, to draw its own conclusions, there will be forced upon him the conviction that protection is an improvisher, and not a wealth producer." The conclusion is here stated, and the argument follows in full. The case made out is certainly a strong one, and the reply can only be made by those who have mastered the whole question, and are prepared to meet Mr. Sherman at every point.

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